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THE ONTARIO PLAN in Corrections

DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS



REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER
1965







DEPARTMENT
OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March
1965

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TORONTO
1966



THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN
Minister of Reform Institutions

THE HONOURABLE W. EARLE ROWE, P.C. (C.)

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Reform Institutions for the year ending March 31st, 1965.

The Report reflects the many facets of the Department's work. We are concerned with reform as well as detention, with human behaviour and attitudes of individuals, as well as the operation of the law.

For the past twenty years, "The Ontario Plan" has provided the guidelines by which the Department has carried out this work. When "The Ontario Plan" was formulated in 1946, it set out, for the first time in Canada, the principles on which a modern correctional system should be based. It stated that the objective of the Department was to rehabilitate the offender and that the methods used in reaching this objective would be classification, treatment and research. Schools for juveniles would place emphasis on clinical diagnosis, psychiatric treatment, vocational and academic training and after-care.

This philosophy has been expanded to keep pace with the substantial changes in the Department's operation and the challenges which present themselves. A recent Departmental review of "The Ontario Plan" has resulted in a restatement of its purpose, taking full account of today's conditions and needs. This Statement of Purpose (presented in full on Pages 4 and 5) is now the policy guide for all our personnel and for all our programmes.

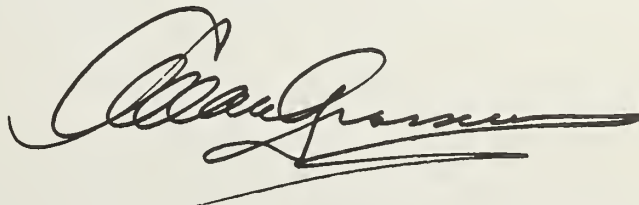
By these standards, Sir, the Department has experienced a year of outstanding activity and progress, both in its work with adults and with juvenile offenders.

Details of this work are provided on the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister, to whom great credit is due, both for his outstanding administrative abilities and for the deep feeling and understanding he has shown towards those assigned to the Department's care.

I should like to pay tribute to the many years of faithful service given to the people of Ontario by my former Deputy Minister, Mr. J. A. Graham, who was Deputy Minister of this Department from 1959 until June 1965, at which time he resigned because of ill-health.

In conclusion, I would like to express my personal thanks for the great help given to me and the Department by the members of the Training Schools Advisory Board, the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, and the Regional Detention and Classification Centres Planning Board. All of them give freely of their time, and provide most valuable guidelines in the overall development in this field of corrections.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'W. Earle Rowe', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Minister of Reform Institutions

Statement

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Reform Institutions are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any programme within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

It is impossible to lay down principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes with complete generality. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the inmate population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of staff and the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles can be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research. Its operations should be guided by research findings and assessed regularly for efficiency in achieving the Department's purposes. Future activities will be influenced largely by facts rather than opinion, concerning the efficiency of these activities. The development of an operations research and assessment unit is necessary for this approach.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with prisoners. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, those in our care broke laws because of a particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively with prisoners languishing in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or by associating entirely with other prisoners with attitudes similar to their own. The practice sometimes followed in some jurisdictions whereby correctional officers are forbidden to converse with prisoners is quite contrary to progressive correctional practice and has no place whatever in any institution within this Department. The view that verbal association between staff and prisoners leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the inmate sub-culture found in all institutions to some degree. In all institutions there are conflicts between the aims and purposes of the inmate population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are bound to exist where a captive population exists; others result from different sets of attitudes.

of Purpose

Despite the situational inherence of many of these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological barriers that exist between staff and inmates. The more these barriers can be reduced, the more influence staff will have in the inmate sub-culture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control and greater reformatory potential. Two methods of achieving this are (illustrative only):

- (1) Greater association of staff and inmates as previously mentioned and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore, staff who are associated with inmates at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and should include an abidance of law as a part of an acceptable way of life. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of anti-social and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

Prisoners should be provided with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious and treatment and training facilities of all types should be increased. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for adult institutions containing a maximum of 200 inmates and for training schools with a maximum of 125 pupils. These are populations that should not be exceeded and some institutions should have maxima considerably less than these figures. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the inmate population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of the inmate sub-culture, are difficult if not impossible of achievement without proper facilities, proper staff and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates are directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff Training will be increased at all levels in order to develop staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential element in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any programme that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the programme. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a programme should be consulted wherever possible even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

Ministers Advisory Council on

The Minister's Advisory Council was established in November, 1959, and acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding matters which are referred to them. Members are drawn from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG,
I.L.B.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past President of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.



JOSEPH MCCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years, headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada during five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is Past President of the Canadian Penal Association and of the Canadian Corrections Association.

The Treatment of The Offender



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN KINNEAR
B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman appointed K.C. in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems, she has for many years been a County Court and Juvenile and Family Court Judge.



MONTE H. HARRIS, B.A.

A defense lawyer, Mr. Harris graduated from Osgoode Hall Law School. He was volunteer instructor at St. Alban's Boys' Club for eight years. A member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; a member of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, he has served on the Toronto Board of Education since 1962.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is a director of the Ontario County Children's Aid Society and Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



VEN. ARCHDEACON MYRON C. DAVIES

The Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville for 42 years, Archdeacon Davies is Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College Windsor and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. The Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the war years, he also participates in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit.



THE REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father John Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, was a secondary school teacher for several years. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Toronto and was a member of the Department of Philosophy of the University of St. Michael's College for many years. He has been President of the College since 1958, and is a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto.



GERALD E. NORI, LL.B.

Mr. Nori has practised law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960 to 1965. Past President of the Sault Rotary Club, he is a member of the Sault Ste. Marie Law Association, the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association.

THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN,
Minister of Reform Institutions.

SIR:

I have the honour and pleasure of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1965.

This year, at your request, there was undertaken an evaluation of the Department's activities and progress over the past twenty years, the period of time in which "The Ontario Plan" has been in effect.

In this period, great changes have taken place. The Department now operates three times as many institutions. Its staff is four times larger than in 1946. The work of social, welfare and probation services outside the Department has expanded enormously, and this has reduced the number of first offenders in reformatories. As a consequence, the typical inmate today is a far different type of person than the typical inmate of twenty years ago.

These developments have brought about changes in the programme of the Department making it more flexible and better equipped in handling problems of increasing complexity.

Our review showed the Department's effectiveness could be increased even more and two further steps were undertaken. They were:

- to develop a Statement of Purpose, emphasizing philosophies of "The Ontario Plan";
- to reorganize staff so that the Department's objectives as outlined in the Statement of Purpose could be pursued in the most effective manner.

The Statement of Purpose along with the principles and methods of its implementation was circulated to all members of staff. This is the basis on which all staff must evaluate situations and initiate action.

The staff reorganization brought into existence a highly skilled team of dedicated men and women. This team, which includes many new appointees, is eminently qualified to carry out the work of the Department under your leadership.

The Department continues to welcome the informed interest of the public. To facilitate such interest, this Annual Report is presented in a new form that is designed to communicate more clearly our aims and work in the service of society.

Details of our programmes and our progress are outlined in this Report. Of special note is the extension

of academic and vocational training facilities. The addition of the Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp extended this type of facility to complement the programmes of District Jails in North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie.

Another area of major progress has been in your discussions with County Councils on the replacement of County Jails by Regional Detention and Classification Centres. The programme of Regional Centres is designed to encourage groups of counties to replace the multiplicity of existing outdated jails with fewer but more modern institutions.

In our work with children, positive progress was made in the rewriting of the Training Schools Act which enables us to deal with youngsters who have had the full consideration of the court before being admitted to training schools.

In keeping with the new Act, to diversify the classification scheme and to relieve a certain amount of overcrowding, property for two training schools at Hagersville was acquired and plans were announced for a new interdenominational school in the Sudbury area. At Hagersville, work on the reconstruction of the buildings is being carried out so as to provide a vocational setting for older boys and, in a completely different location, a small group of cottage homes to be used for boys under the age of twelve who will be admitted to the Training Schools under the new Act.

The evaluation of the work of the Department revealed deficiencies in the financing of the Roman Catholic Training Schools which had adversely affected the fine work being done by these organizations. In consequence, the Department took over the complete financing of these training schools so as to ensure that their programme and facilities equalled those of the Ontario Training Schools.

Outstanding examples of progress since the conclusion of the fiscal year are included in this Report in order that current information on Department operations will be available.

Throughout this Report, you will note many other instances of progress. I am confident that future challenges will be met with the same high degree of skill that has typified the work of the Department's staff in performing services most beneficial to this province. Credit must also go to the many groups and



organisations in the province that have assisted us in our work of rehabilitating the offender. I commend them to you.

The work of the Department reflects the interest and dedication of the staff. During this past year all members of the staff have carried out their varied roles most effectively and have worked together in a most productive year of progress. I am most grateful for their help.

A sad note during the year was the retirement of my predecessor Mr. J. A. Graham, through ill-health. Mr. Graham had served the Department in a number of capacities since 1946, and was in fact Deputy Minister during the fiscal year covered by this

report. Of special note was his leadership as the first Superintendent of the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, in which capacity he played a vital role in the formulation of a programme to deal with the young male offender. His decisions were always just, reflecting the strong humanitarian principles in which he believed. The Department and the field of corrections in Canada will miss him. We all wish him well in his retirement.

Sincerely yours,

Deputy Minister.

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Recent Appointments to the Department of Reform Institutions

Among the following appointments, several have come to the Department from other related fields, such as forensic medicine, psychiatry, social work and education. Others have been appointed to higher positions within the Department.



L. R. HACKL, B.A.
Deputy Minister

Mr. Hackl was appointed Deputy Minister in June, 1965, after 18 years in the Department. An elementary and secondary school teacher with a specialist's certificate in guidance, Mr. Hackl joined the Department as a head teacher. He became Superintendent of the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, in 1954, and subsequently became Superintendent of the Burtch Industrial Farm. He was Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister for five years, until 1964, when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, a position he held until his appointment as Deputy Minister.



DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister

Mr. Penfold has been with the Department for 14 years and has worked directly with almost every class of person committed to male institutions. A registered psychologist, Mr. Penfold holds memberships in three Psychological Associations—Ontario, Canadian and American. He is a contributor to professional journals and co-author of the new book, *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada*. He has acted as leader of graduate seminars at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto. Appointed August 1965.



AIDEEN NICHOLSON, A.A.P.S.W.
Administrator of Adult Female Institutions

Miss Nicholson, recently appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions, received her diploma in Social Science from Trinity College, Dublin and a certificate in Mental Health from the London School of Economics. Since coming to Canada in 1957, she has been a psychiatric social worker at the Hospital for Sick Children and the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. For several years she provided group and individual therapy at the Forensic Clinic for persons referred from the courts. She is a field instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work. Appointed June 1965.



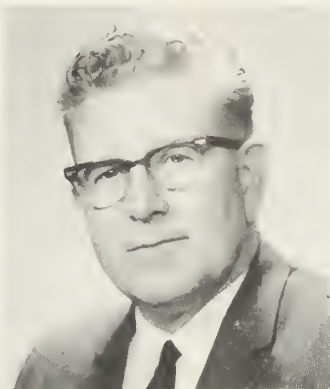
HARRY C. HUTCHISON, Ph.D.
Administrator of Adult Male Institutions

Appointed in July, 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his M.A. and Ph.D. He is an Honorary lecturer of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of the University of Toronto, and a lecturer at the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, as well as a consultant to the Centre's study of sentencing procedures in Ontario Magistrates' Courts. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.



HARRY GARRAWAY
Administrator of Training Schools

Mr. Garraway joined the Department in 1947 as a supervisor at the Ontario Training School, Galt. He rose through housemaster and senior supervisor at the boys' training school at Cobourg, meanwhile gaining a Teacher's Certificate during summer and extension courses. He became Head Teacher at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg in 1955 and was appointed Superintendent at the Ontario Training School, Simcoe in 1962. In 1964 he was appointed Administrator of Training Schools.



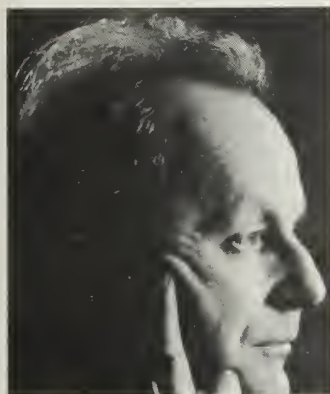
DAVID DOUGALL
Administrator, Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.



RONALD E. STOKES, M.D., D.Psych.
Director of Psychiatry

Dr. Stokes directs the newly expanded treatment programme for three groups of offenders—sex deviates, drug addicts and alcoholics — at the Department's Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in Mimico. He also participates in rehabilitation programmes for adults and juveniles throughout the Ontario system. Dr. Stokes is a clinical teacher in the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine and a lecturer at the School of Social Work. Formerly the assistant director of the Forensic Clinic of Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, he is a frequent contributor to psychiatric journals and journals of criminology. Appointed September 1965.



**TADEUSZ GRYGIER, Dip. Pol. Sc.,
L.L.M., Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.**
Director of Research

Dr. Grygier holds degrees in political science, law and psychology, obtained from the University of Cracow, Poland and from studies at the Universities of Harvard, Illinois, Chicago and California. He established a Department of Clinical Psychology and Research at Banstead Hospital, England. At present, Dr. Grygier is a research professor with the University of Toronto School of Social Work, as well as Director of Research for the Department. His studies have assisted revision of the new Training Schools Act and other modifications in the treatment of offenders. He is co-author of the book, *Crime and Its Treatment in Canada*. Appointed April 1964.



A. DOUGLAS MACKEY, M.Sc.
Director of Education

Mr. Mackey is director of educational programmes, both academic and vocational, for adults and juveniles in the Department's institutions. He is the former head of the Industrial Arts Department of O'Neill Collegiate and Vocational Institute, Oshawa. He is a member of the Board of the American Industrial Arts Association, representing Canada; Editor of the *Canadian Industrial Arts Association Journal* and co-author of the booklet "Creativity Through Design". He holds certificates from Hamilton Teacher's College and the Ontario College of Education as well as a Specialist's Certificate in Industrial Arts. Appointed July 1965.



STUART A. NICOL
Director of Staff Development

Mr. Nicol brings to his new appointment as Director of Staff Development, many years of experience in dealing with men and developing their best qualities for various posts. A graduate of the Royal Military College in 1939, Mr. Nicol served overseas and retired from the Army as Deputy Commander in Newfoundland, a post he held for three years. During that time he was responsible for the training, promotion and selection of personnel in the area. Appointed November 1965.

EDUCATION

Education is a most important aspect of the rehabilitation programme. Both juveniles and adults are better equipped to make a successful adjustment in society if they can benefit from an academic or vocational programme while in the care of the Department.

During the year a number of important changes have been made in the educational programme to increase its effectiveness, including:

- contracts and better pay for teachers making the Department competitive with public school systems;
- expansion of the teaching staff;
- appointment of a Director of Education;
- formation of teacher committees to examine problems of correctional education;
- expansion of libraries;
- addition of new facilities and equipment.

Most of the courses taught are the same as in community schools. By and large, a student who was enrolled in school at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution can attend a comparable education programme and thus lose the minimum of time educationally. Many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

In the juvenile institutions, all students attend school. Depending on their aptitudes and abilities, boys have available the five-year Arts and Science programme at Simcoe, the Occupations programme at Bowmanville, and in the near future the Science, Technology and Trades Course at Hagersville. Boys still

in elementary school, are sent to Cobourg where Grades 3 to 8 are taught. There is an elementary school in the cottage units at Hagersville.

For girls there is an Arts and Science programme and a Business and Commerce programme at Lindsay, public school grades are taught at Port Bolster, and there is a Girls' Occupations programme at Galt.

The new school at Hagersville will have five technical shops — carpentry, welding, auto mechanics, machine shop and mechanical drafting — and will also have courses in secondary school sciences, mathematics, history and languages.

Since Brampton was established as a training centre for adult youth in 1947 it has met with considerable rehabilitative success. Two new training centres have recently been opened, at Fort William and Monteith. Each has two academic and three technical teachers with classroom and shop work, supplemented by correspondence courses. Carpentry, welding and building construction are taught at Fort William, and trowel trades, building construction and small motors taught at Monteith.

The use of audio-visual equipment in Department schools is increasing. Classroom libraries have been expanded and a start has been made in the establishment of a central audio-visual library section of the Main Office library for use by all teachers.

One of the most interesting educational activities is the experiment with programmed instruction at the Ontario Training School at Guelph. This project, in its early stages, shows promising results in remedial work, programme enrichment and acceleration of students.





Educational problems are being approached in a variety of ways. Specialist teachers are being used in guidance, auxiliary work and remedial reading. At Bownianville, for example, a reading specialist is achieving excellent results with small groups with the aid of special reading materials.

Business accounting machines have been placed in the girls' school at Galt and in the Guidance Centre at Brampton. Students who learn to operate these machines should have little difficulty finding employment due to the great demand for these skills.

Where feasible, new classes are established to provide for special educational needs, such as a special class in "New Mathematics" at Brampton and one for functional illiterates at the Mercer Reformatory.

This specialization will be increased in the future as new needs appear, and as equipment and facilities improve. Teacher conferences are scheduled regularly to improve communications between schools and to study the latest educational and correctional ideas. The Department has added 35 teachers to its staff this year, and now has 120 teachers as well as a number of trade training instructors. During the coming year academic instruction will be available in all institutions in the Department.





TREATMENT SERVICES

A shortage of behavioural scientists continues to face the Department, but the Treatment Services Branch is seeking to overcome this shortage and, at the same time, increase the effectiveness of this programme.

The Department is encouraging graduate and post-graduate students in psychiatry, psychology and social work to join the Department after graduation. This encouragement comes in the form of fellowships to students and close working relationships with universities, and is expected to help ease the shortage in the years to come.

In the meantime, certain psychiatric treatment services have been centralized in institutions where a well-developed treatment staff already exists, and where close liaison can be maintained with universities. These institutions are the Ontario Reformatory at Guelph, the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic at Mimico and The Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt.

The Guelph Neuropsychiatric Centre provides assessment, diagnosis and, where advisable, treatment of disturbed prisoners. Inmates suffering from alcoholism or drug addiction are sent to the Mimico Clinic.

Another significant development has been the extension of psychiatric treatment into the field of sex deviation, in particular the pedophile, or child molester. This expansion of services was co-ordinated with the programme for the alcoholic and drug addict at the Mimico Clinic. In setting up and maintaining the programme, staff drew on their experience in research and treatment in sex deviation at the Forensic Clinic

of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital. In addition, we have worked closely with the Department of Health drawing upon the staff and resources of the Ontario Hospital, Lakeshore, in this undertaking. Plans are now under way to expand this programme which is experimentally-oriented, being continually evaluated by the Director of Research, and it is hoped to make significant contributions to the treatment of pedophilia.

At the Reception and Diagnostic Centre for Girls in Galt, the programme of psychiatric, psychological and sociological assessment has been intensified resulting in a system of classification which gives a clearer picture of the programme necessary for each individual girl.

A treatment programme for the emotionally disturbed, presently in operation in the Centre, will be transferred to a self-contained psychiatric treatment unit in the near future. One of the houses on the property is presently being converted to give complete facilities for a separate treatment unit for girls with psychiatric disabilities.

New aspects of the treatment programme also include:

- participation by treatment staff in training of correctional staff;
- a study of the effects of plastic surgery on inmates whose emotional problems have been associated with physical characteristics;
- use of community psychiatric services to assist youngsters released from Training Schools.

The role of the treatment staff in the in-service training programme of correctional officers is to acquaint officers with the effects of environment on an inmate's attitudes and behaviour. It is hoped that an



institutional environment best suited to rehabilitation can thus be maintained.

The use of plastic or reconstructive surgery can be recommended only after careful consideration is given to all aspects of the patient, both his physical state and his personality characteristics. Selected members of the treatment staff are involved in assessing the patient's total personality, and evaluating the contribution of this treatment to his rehabilitation.

Community psychiatric resources are heavily taxed in Ontario and it has been difficult to obtain psychiatric help for youngsters who have been released from Training Schools. However, an arrangement with

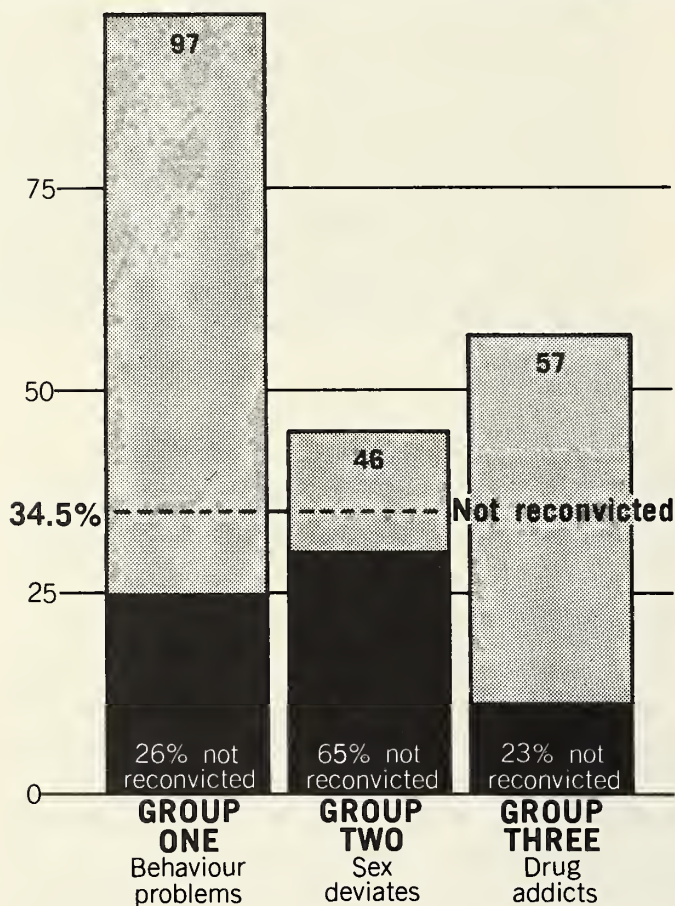
a psychiatrist in Toronto has proven most successful and it is hoped to make similar arrangements in other areas.

The Treatment Services Branch tends the physical as well as emotional needs of inmates. In large institutions there are full-time medical officers. In the smaller institutions medical services are provided by physicians practicing in the local community. These physicians provide regular diagnosis and treatment, and are on call for emergencies.

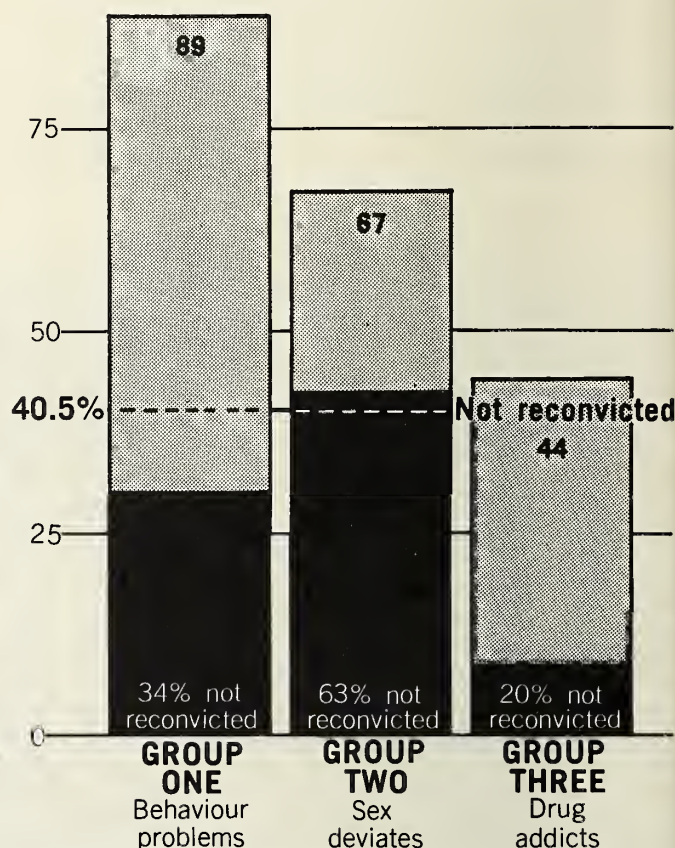
Where necessary, specialists are called in and inmates are admitted to local hospitals for specialized treatment not feasible within our institution.



FIRST 200 PRISONERS ADMITTED TO O.R. MILLBROOK WHEN FIRST OPENED



FIRST 200 PRISONERS ADMITTED Inclusive 1959 to 1960 fiscal year



RESEARCH

The main purpose of the Department's research organization is to conduct studies evaluating the effectiveness of the correctional services and to assimilate and co-ordinate an increasing volume of relevant research carried out in reform institutions under the auspices of various universities.

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Department and the university community by the Director of Research who, as a full-time professor at the University of Toronto, has been able to arrange for the Department to contribute to professional education at the university and at the same time to benefit from student researches and attract them to the field of corrections.

Results of researches have been informally reported to the Minister and discussed at conferences organized

by the Department for senior staff both at Main Office and at institutions. In addition to three books contributed to by members of the staff during the year, a number of scientific papers have been published or are currently in the press.

The Research Organization of the Department played a most important part in the collection of relevant data on which to base the new Training Schools Act, 1965. Both the new legislation and the fact that it was based on empirical research aroused a great deal of interest both nationally and internationally including the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Stockholm, the International Congress of Criminology in Montreal and the United Nations Secretariat.

Emphasis will continue to be placed on the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the universities and the effective practical use of information gained by research.

STAFF TRAINING and DEVELOPMENT

The training and development programme of the Department can be divided into three main categories. These include: formal courses and seminars at the Staff Training School; training within institutions; and summer schools, institutes and extension courses offered by universities and other teaching institutions.

The Staff Training School is maintained by the Department on the grounds of the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. It is designed to provide Staff Training Courses, seminars and conferences for training at all levels within the Department. Emphasis in all training conducted at the School is placed on the development of a positive attitude towards the wards and inmates. Courses are designed, not only to provide staff with the skills necessary for their field of employment, but also to stimulate serious thought on the purpose and philosophy of the Department. Correctional Officers and Training School supervisors must attend the Staff Training Course within the first twelve months of their service. During the past year, four courses were offered for Correctional Officers and two for Training School Supervisors.

Correctional Officers and Training School Supervisors must have a minimum of three months service at an institution before attending a Staff Training Course. Content of the course can be divided roughly into three areas. These are: content designed to give trainees knowledge about the organizational structure of the Government Service and the Department and the broad field of Corrections; content designed to increase the trainee's knowledge about his job; and sessions designed to modify attitudes of trainees.

In addition to other subjects, trainees receive training in First Aid to the standard established by the St. John Ambulance Association. During the past year, the following First Aid Awards were made: ninety-one certificates, sixteen vouchers, eight medallions and one label.

Two seminars were held for senior staff from training schools; one for Assistant Superintendents and one for Senior Supervisors. Office Managers attended a four-day conference.

Institutions within the Department have conducted training programmes from time to time specifically designed for their staff. Within all institutions, a continuous training programme will be developed to ensure that staff are kept up-to-date at all times.

Training at educational institutions is authorized for individuals where such training will be of benefit to the employee and the Department. In 1961, agreement was reached between the Department and McMaster University for the formation of a three-year Certificate Course in Corrections. The course is de-

signed primarily for non-professional employees and is open also to interested parties outside the Department. In 1965, it was decided to offer these courses in correspondence form. One hundred students were enrolled in the new course, ninety-two being employees of the Department.

Members of the Department have also attended a wide range of courses offered by universities and other teaching institutes as well as the Department of Civil Service. These range from post graduate training leading to Ph.D. in Psychology to basic clerical and administration courses. Seventeen school teachers attended Summer Credit Courses which will assist them in obtaining a degree of Bachelor of Arts. Auxiliary Educational Specialists, Elementary Physical Education, Elementary Guidance, Intermediate Guidance, and Specialist Guidance were undertaken by twenty-one staff members. Four staff members are studying the Certificate Course in Public Administration offered by the University of Toronto and Ryerson Institute of Technology. Twenty members are enrolled in the Position Administration Course offered by the Department of Civil Service. Mr. J. Sunde, Supervising Psychologist at Guelph Reformatory, studied services and facilities for treatment of offenders in England on a Nuffield Foundation Travelling Fellowship.

It is planned to maintain this training programme and to expand it to permit the development of promising personnel so that they may advance to positions of greater responsibility.

A further aspect of staff development is the annual conferences on addictions held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic. This year over 125 attended and participated in a most useful programme. In addition to departmental lecturers, visiting lecturers included: Mrs. Marty Mann, Founder and Executive Director of the National Council on Alcoholism; Mr. Robert Jones, Assistant Director, Summer School of Alcoholic Studies, Rutgers University; Dr. J. S. Olin, B.A., F.A.C.P., F.R.C.P. (C.), Medical Research Associates, Alcoholism and Drug Research Foundation; Dr. H. Ettinger, Director of Medical Planning and Chairman of the Medical Advisory Branch, Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation; Dr. R. G. Bell, Medical Director of the Bell Clinic and Consultant on Alcoholism to the Department of Reform Institutions.

A staff development conference for all members of the rehabilitation staff, held during the year, was attended by members of the Board of Parole and several Superintendents of institutions. Several recommendations to improve the efficiency of the service resulting from this conference have been successfully put into effect.

Separate conferences have been held during the year with Superintendents of adult institutions, training schools and district jails.

Senior staff meetings are held regularly at Main Office and at all institutions.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICE

Chaplains have become an integral part of the treatment team of the Department. In addition to the Spiritual programme, they have accepted responsibilities in group activities, in selection and classification work, in individual counselling and in contact with friends and relatives of inmates.

We now have 13 full-time chaplains, 15 part-time chaplains and 13 others on a casual basis. In addition, 252 denominational representatives serve as regular weekly visitors to city, county and district jails.

In the past year, Salvation Army officers have continued to render valued and inspiring service in all Department institutions.

In addition to Chapels now in service, new ones are nearing completion at Guelph, Mimico, Brampton, Simcoe, McCreight's Camp, Rideau and Hagersville.

During May, June and July, 10 chaplains and clergy attended the 12-week Clinical Pastoral Training Course in Corrections, held at the Andrew Mercer Reformatory and at the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton. This was conducted by two Department chaplain supervisors under the auspices of the Institute for Clinical Pastoral Training, University of Toronto.

In addition to this, two staff chaplains are engaged in studies towards master's degrees in theology and criminology. In the 1965-66 academic year, eight theology students are attending the Clinical Pastoral Orientation Course in Corrections, held each week at Brampton.



LIBRARY SERVICES

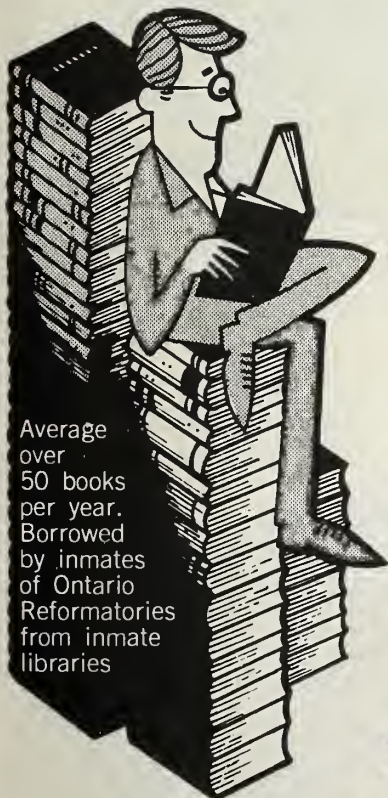
Libraries play an important part in the overall programme of the Department. Though many of the books provided are purely recreational, intended only to help inmates to spend their leisure time in a wholesome and constructive fashion, there is an increasing emphasis on the educational and rehabilitative role of the library.

For administrative purposes the Province is divided into library areas, each the responsibility of a professional librarian.

Though the average library book stock in any one institution would amount to approximately 2,000 volumes, the largest ones at the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, and the Burwash Industrial Farm have collections of over 6,000 volumes. Library services also provide facilities for members of staff.

During the fiscal year 1964-65, a travelling library stock was built up for the purpose of supplementing the book stocks of the district jails of Northern Ontario and of the small forestry camps which are operated by the Department. This service was received with much approval and was extended by the addition of books in French for which there was considerable demand in Northern Ontario.

LIBRARY ISSUES

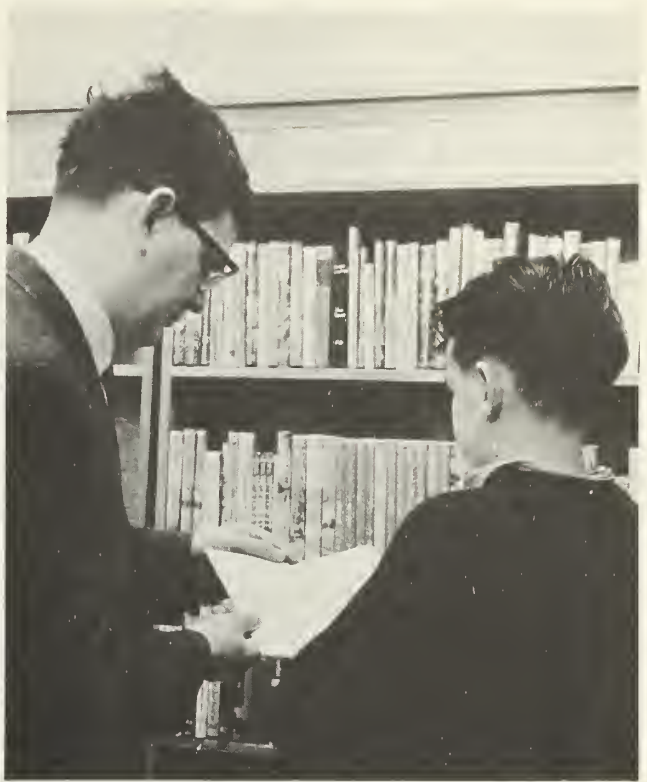


Average
over
50 books
per year.
Borrowed
by inmates
of Ontario
Reformatories
from inmate
libraries

Ontario
Average
about
7 books
per year
by members
of the public
libraries.



ADULT INSTITUTIONS GENERAL PUBLIC



At the central staff library, a system for exchanging reports and similar publications with other authorities in the field of penology was inaugurated.

In view of the increased demands which are being made on the library services, an extensive reorganization is under way.

Formal classes in "Library Usage" are given to students in Training Schools, so that they may make more effective use of the Library Services, not only in school, but also in the community. These have proven most valuable and will be expanded.



FOOD SERVICES

The cooks, bakers and butchers of the Department are equipped to carry out many jobs ranging from the serving of millions of meals to catering for special occasions at institutions such as Student Council meetings, Camera Club meetings, picnics, or special events to which families and interested members of the community are invited.

During the fiscal year, the food services staff of 126, assisted by inmates, prepared and served 4,765,083 meals. This total includes 114,000 special diet meals, which were mainly diabetic diets, ulcer diets, high protein diets, low calorie diets and soft diets, to the standards set by the Ontario Dietetic Association and the Ontario Hospital Association. Diets ordered by a doctor which deviate from the standard diets are forwarded to main office to be calculated by the Food Services Administrator.

The bakers in three bakeshops, Guelph, Millbrook and Burwash, baked 572,400 loaves of bread for Department institutions in their areas. Bread shipped to other institutions is sliced and wrapped in plastic by new bread packagers installed at each bakery.

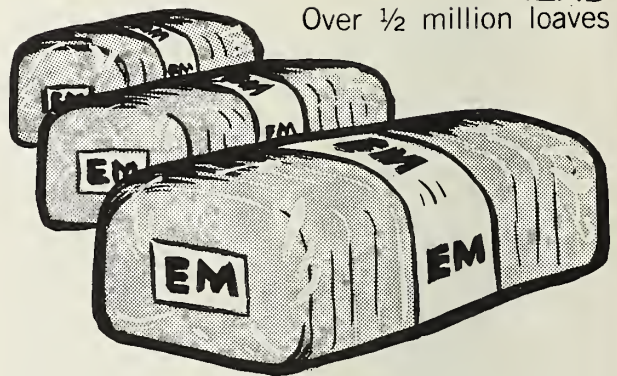
We butchered and processed 390,632 pounds of beef and 131,626 pounds of pork, much of which was raised on Department farms.

The cooks, bakers and butchers also did considerable teaching of their trades to inmates. At the Training School for Girls at Galt an occupational course in quantity cooking was set up. In the future it is hoped to set up more formal courses of instruction in the cooking trades similar to that given by the Provincial Institute of Trades so that, as at the Training School at Galt, students taking them can receive equivalent certificates and be classified as tradesmen by the Department of Labour.



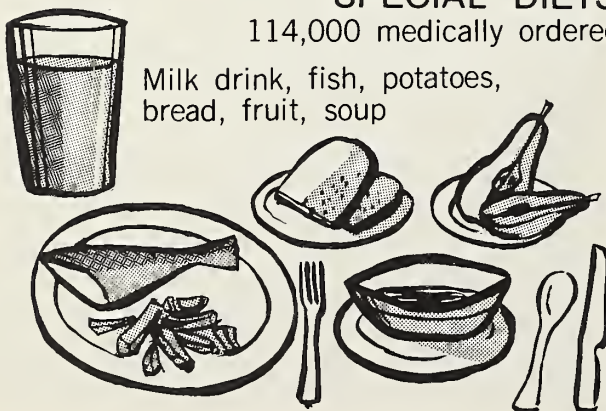
BREAD

Over ½ million loaves



SPECIAL DIETS

114,000 medically ordered



Milk drink, fish, potatoes,
bread, fruit, soup

MEALS

Over 4 million

Beverage, bread,
meat, vegetables, soup,
potatoes, dessert, (cake)





FARMS

Eight major farms are operated by the Department and play a part in the rehabilitation programme at Guelph, and Mimico Reformatories, Industrial Farms at Burtch, Burritt's Rapids, Monteith, Burwash and Fort William, and the Training School at Bowmanville.

The farms provide a useful occupation and training in work habits for inmates and students as well as providing food for government institutions.

Generally, they are mixed farms with the emphasis on milk and meat production. Dairy herds are located at six institutions with a total of about 700 registered Holstein cattle. In 1964 these produced 471,426 gallons of milk, which was used exclusively by institutions. These herds were outstanding producers. In 1964 milk production by 285 recorded cows was 33 per cent above the Canadian average.

Three beef herds are maintained, and in the year under review, 177,407 pounds of beef were produced



The Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, is well-known for its high quality dairy herd. Shown here is Jenny Rag Apple Pabst, the holder of the lifetime milk production record for Canadian Holsteins; 264,292 lbs. of milk, and 10,216 lbs. of butterfat.

MIXED VEGETABLES

748,640 lbs.



and 266,445 pounds of pork obtained from six pig herds. Poultry flocks at four farms produced about \$19,000 worth of eggs and meat during the same year.

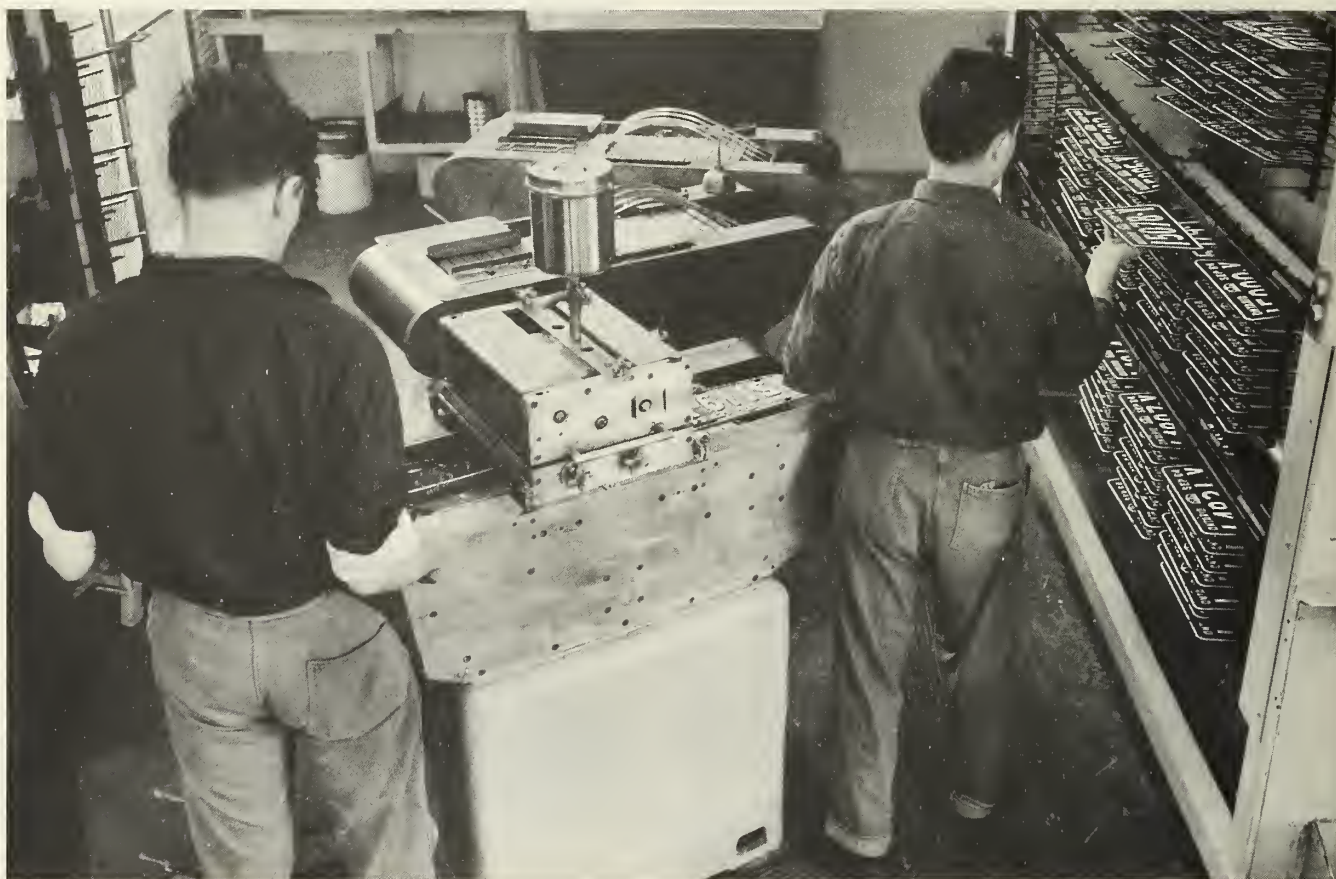
Vegetables are grown at all eight farms and play a major role in the diet at all institutions. Approximately 24,000 bags of potatoes were the main item of production in this group. Several apple orchards supply fruit for eating, cooking and canning.

The Department is presently co-operating in the exchange of services and the use of livestock, land and facilities for research projects with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, the Agriculture Research Institute and the University of Guelph. Several projects are underway and proceeding satisfactorily, further projects will be initiated in the near future.

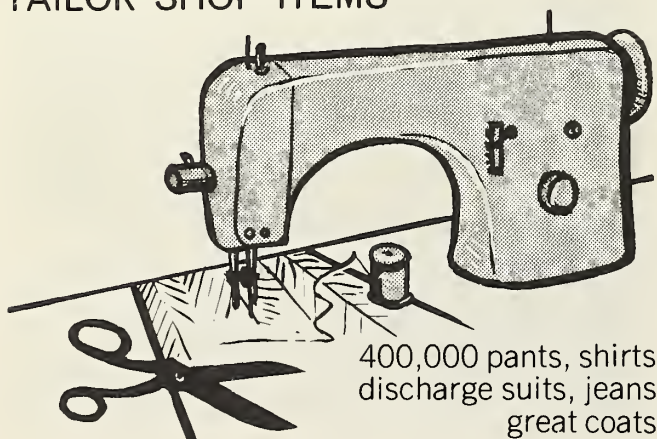


MILK Over 4 million lbs.

Industry and Construction



TAILOR SHOP ITEMS



SAW MILL

½ million board
of produced from logs



When a man is incarcerated his work skills and habits may deteriorate if not used during extended periods and this is especially so with many of our inmates who have not developed, to any degree, good work habits prior to incarceration. Here we are not talking about specialized trade skills but the development and maintenance of ordinary manipulative abilities and methods common to many ordinary jobs. For these reasons our inmates would be at a disadvantage in their attempts to maintain and hold jobs after release if an adequate institutional work programme were not available to them. In addition it is generally recognized that people are more content if they are engaged in some form of useful work, and for this reason alone a work programme for every inmate in our institutions is highly desirable. In this respect it is recognized that academic and vocational studies are included in the term "work programme".

Every effort is made to maintain a forty-hour working week for all inmates, but it is recognized that this may be interrupted according to the needs of the inmate for family visits, treatment or counselling.

Stress is placed on the social adjustment value of the work programme and although this includes pride in quality and quantity of production, the therapeutic value of the programme is given priority over the monetary value of production.

BLANKETS 8,000 varied colours



Industrial production totalled over two and one-half million dollars during the year and was made up of varied items including:

- Canned fruit and vegetables
- Furniture
- Clothing
- Blankets
- Brick & Tile
- Slippers
- Books in Braille
- Picnic tables
- Bedding
- Socks
- Barbecues
- Licence Plates
- Towels
- Snow Fences



During the year many small buildings have been built including forestry camps, chapels, training schools and trade training shops. The many skills which are taught in the construction of these projects play their part in helping the men obtain employment after release.

COUNTY JAILS AND THE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE PLAN

The necessity for replacing Ontario's County and City Jails, most of which are more than 100 hundred years old, has been apparent for many years. The Inspection and Jails Branch has been most active this year in support of the Minister's programme to encourage the replacement of County Jails by Regional Detention and Classification Centres.

Two groups have already signed Agreements which will result in the replacement of seven outdated County Jails with two new Centres. At least four other groups are expected to complete negotiations in the near future.

Detailed discussions carried out with County Councils bore fruit in 1965. The first Agreement to build a Regional Centre was signed by the Counties of Frontenac, Hastings, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward. Another Agreement was signed soon afterward by Northumberland and Durham, Peterborough, and Victoria.

The Department encourages Counties to co-operate in building these Centres by paying 50 per

cent of the actual cost of construction, providing that the planned Centre is in keeping with the Department's policies and standards.

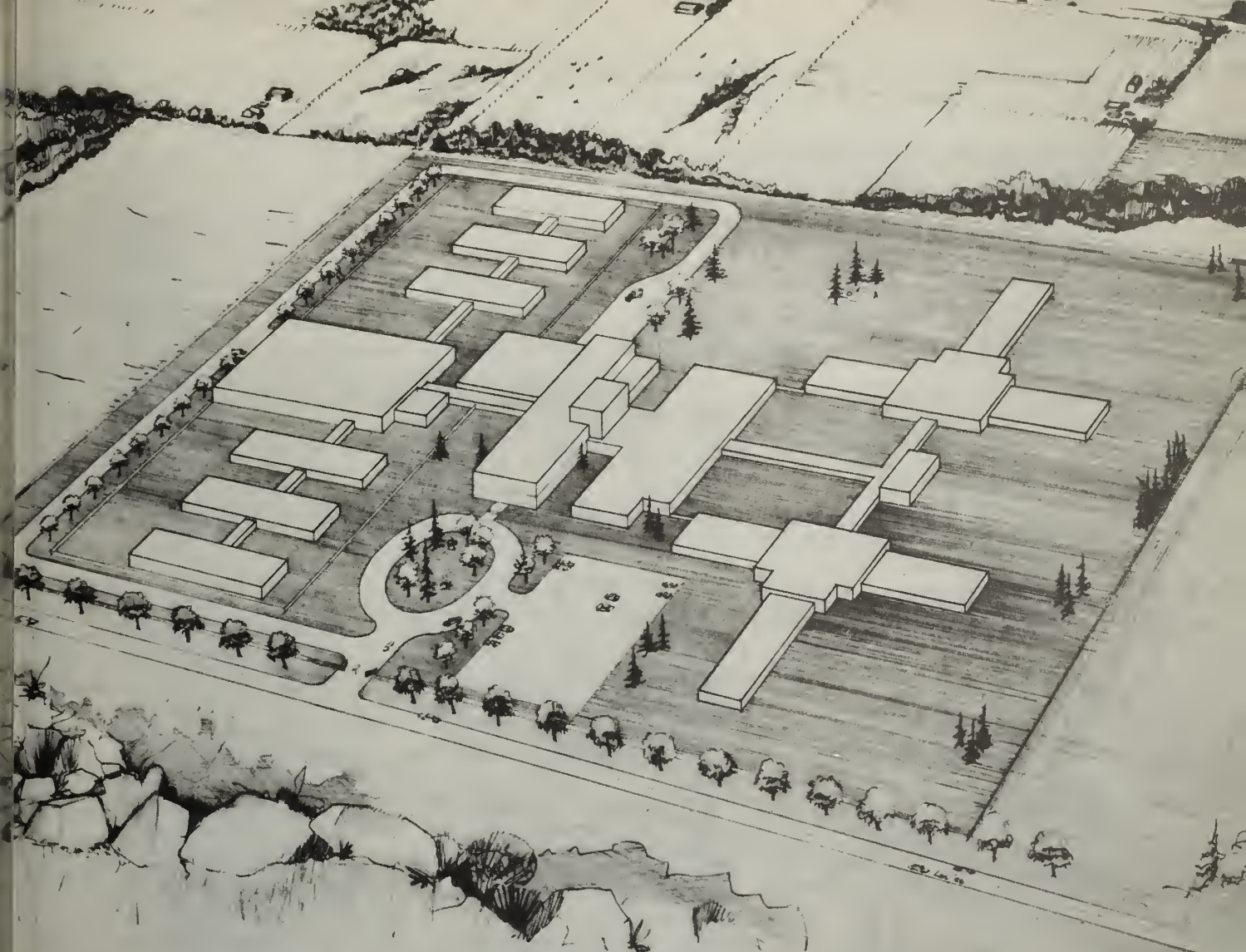
The purpose of Regional Detention Centres is to bring modern correctional practice to the local municipal jail level, as well as to replace aging and inadequate facilities. When built, the modern Centres will have facilities for the segregation of prisoners, both before and after sentencing. There will be maximum, medium and minimum security units which, in addition to providing an overall efficiency of operation, permit a greater economy in original construction. There will be treatment and visiting facilities and a positive work programme, along with physical and other recreational facilities. With the aid of the Department, the combined units will also make for a more uniform selection and training of staff.

To assist Counties in the wisest planning of Centres in keeping with modern correctional thinking, the Minister appointed an Advisory Board which will be available to help the Counties at all stages in the planning of the Centres.

Signing Quinte Regional Detention Centre Agreement Parliament Buildings, Toronto, November 23rd, 1965

Warden F. Beckett, Hastings County; Warden O. F. Goodfellow, Frontenac County; Warden B. C. Hepburn, Prince Edward County; Warden C. Benn, Lennox and Addington County.
Honourable Allan Grossman, Minister of Reform Institutions





REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE

HARRY B. KOHL.
B.Arch. M.R.A.I.C.



An architect's conception of what a Regional Detention Centre might look like, incorporating Minimum Security (left hand side), Maximum and Medium Security (far right), and the connecting building of Administration and Treatment Facilities. Set in approximately 20 acres, there would be facilities for purposeful work by appropriate inmates.

List of County Jails in Ontario

(With Date When Built)

†BARRIE 1843	†GODERICH 1841	*NAPANEE 1865	†ST. THOMAS 1853
*BELLEVILLE 1838	†GUELPH 1905	ORANGEVILLE 1881	SARNIA 1961
†BRAMPTON 1867	*HAMILTON 1875	†OTTAWA 1862	SIMCOE 1857
†BRANTFORD 1852	*KINGSTON 1855	OWEN SOUND 1869	†STRATFORD 1887
†BROCKVILLE 1842	†KITCHENER 1853	†PEMBROKE 1866	TORONTO 1862
†CAYUGA 1851	*LINDSAY 1863	†PERTH 1864	WALKERTON 1866
CHATHAM 1850	†LONDON 1843	*PETERBOROUGH 1866	WELLAND 1856
*COBOURG 1906	†L'ORIGNAL 1828	*PICTON 1834	WHITBY 1958
†CORNWALL 1833	†MILTON 1878	ST. CATHARINES 1866	WINDSOR 1925-6
			†WOODSTOCK 1853

* AGREEMENTS ALREADY SIGNED

† COUNTIES WHICH HAVE SET UP GROUPS FOR ACTIVE CONSIDERATION OF A PLAN

BRIEF STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JAILS OF ONTARIO

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1965

1. City Jails (Toronto and Hamilton).....	2
County Jails.....	35
District Jails.....	8
Total Number of Jails in Ontario.....	45
2. Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	\$5,538,099.85
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	5,854,727.97
3. Average maintenance cost per day per prisoner:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	7.48
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	8.49
4. Average dietary cost per day per prisoner:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	.5453
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	.5928
5. Number of prisoners committed:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	62,522
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	58,431
Decrease.....	4,091
6. Number of prisoners convicted:	
For year ending March 31st, 1964.....	55,756
For year ending March 31st, 1965.....	51,778
Decrease.....	3,978

COMMITMENTS

	1963-64	1964-65
Murder.....	45	39
Manslaughter.....	17	26
Crimes:		
Against the person.....	2,818	2,689
Against property.....	12,505	11,723
Against public morals & decency.....	1,900	1,826
Against public order and peace.....	6,638	5,775
Against Liquor Control Act.....	33,446	31,345
Against Highway Traffic Act.....	4,271	4,071
For mental examination.....	138	186
Number of days' stay of prisoners.....	740,821	689,452
Escaped and not recaptured.....	...	2
Escaped and recaptured.....	7	3
Deaths in jails.....	10	4

ALL PRISONERS COMMITTED TO JAILS

	Sex	1963-64	1964-65
Male.....		57,911	54,037
Female.....		4,611	4,394

Ages of Prisoners Committed

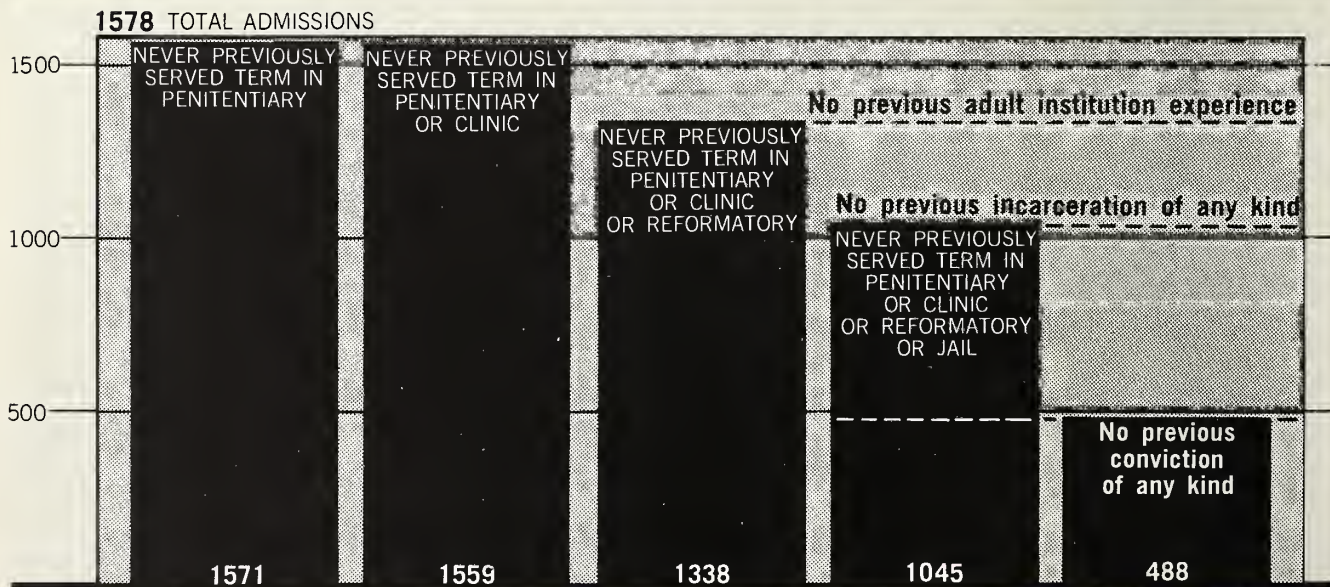
Under 16 years.....	123	115
16 years to 18 years inclusive.....	11,977	6,889
19 " " 20 " ".....	4,566	4,566
21 " " 24 " ".....	7,437	7,734
25 " " 29 " ".....	6,315	5,944
30 " " 34 " ".....	6,134	5,662
35 " " 39 " ".....	7,083	6,295
40 " " 49 " ".....	11,960	11,717
50 " " 59 " ".....	8,187	6,646
60 " " 69 " ".....	2,842	2,424
70 years and over.....	464	439

Number of Times Committed

	1963-64	Percent	1964-65	Percent
First time.....	16,827	27.0	15,551	26.6
Second time.....	10,176	16.3	7,853	13.4
Third time.....	6,337	10.1	5,480	9.4
Over three times....	29,182	46.6	29,547	50.6

1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



EDUCATIONAL STATUS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Illiterate	762	187	949
Elementary Education	37,375	2,738	40,113
Advanced Education	15,900	1,469	17,369
TOTAL			58,431

HABITS AS TO USE OF INTOXICANTS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Abstainers	2,250	293	2,543
Temperate	21,277	2,042	23,319
Intemperate	30,512	2,057	32,569
TOTAL			58,431

OCCUPATIONS

CITY, COUNTY AND DISTRICT JAILS		
	Agriculture	1,159
	Clerical	1,937
	Commercial	2,746
	Construction	4,633
	Domestic	3,201
	Fishing, Trapping, Logging	373
	Labourers	26,909
	Manufacturing	2,263
	Mechanics	3,204
	Mining	654
	Personal Services	2,471
	Professional Services	422
	Transportation	3,464
	No Occupation	2,281
	Others	2,714
TOTAL		58,431

Number of Prisoners Committed Reported as Drug Addicts

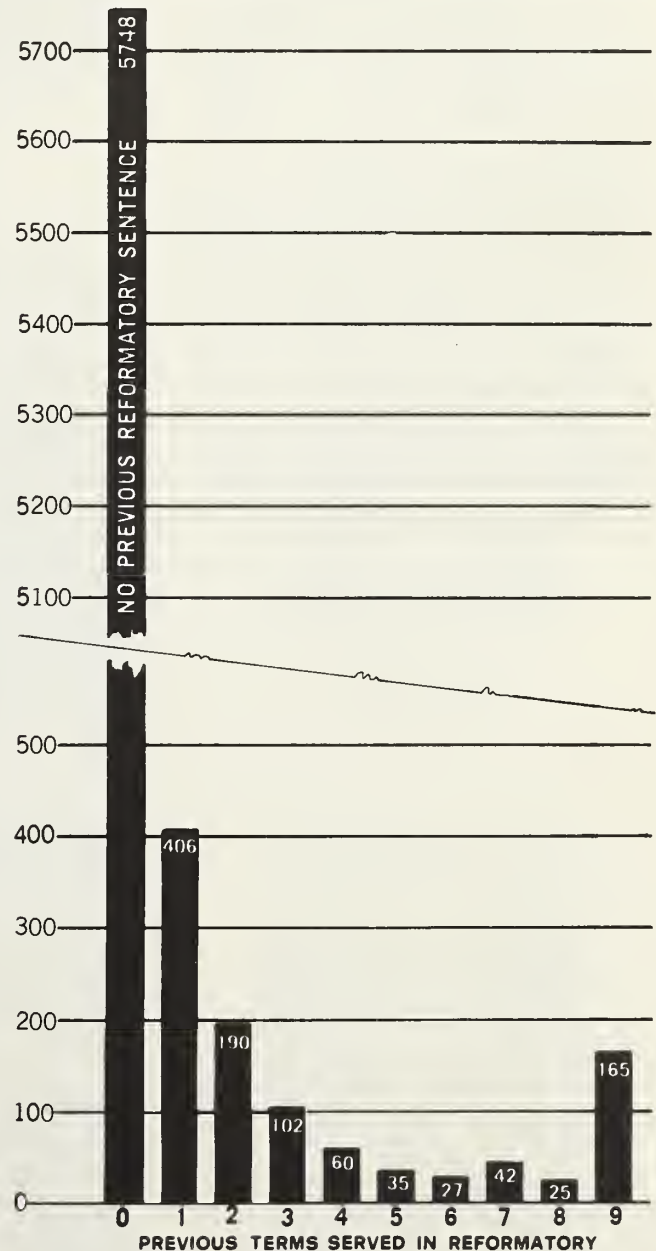
Hamilton	35	Toronto	147
London	1	Welland	2
		Windsor	4
			189

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Corporal Punishment

Peterborough	1	Toronto	3
St. Thomas	1		
			5

6800 ADULT OFFENDERS
ADMITTED

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



Planning Committee Regional Detention Centres



JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A.
(OXON.), CHAIRMAN,
Ex-Warden of Hart House,
University of Toronto.

This Committee has been set up to contribute to the planning stages of the new Regional Detention Centres which will replace antiquated municipal jails, the Province co-operating with Counties.



MRS. C. L. DUBIN, Q.C.,
ACTING CHAIRMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.



A. M. KIRKPATRICK, M.A.
Executive Director,
John Howard Society of
Ontario.



MARTIN L. FRIEDLAND, B.Com.,
L.L.B., Professor,
Faculty of Law,
University of Toronto.



MAJOR ELIZABETH PEACOCK,
The Salvation Army,
Toronto.



H. B. KOHL, B. Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C., Architect,
Toronto.



A. A. RUSSELL, Q.C.,
Assistant Deputy Attorney
General, Ontario Government.



DOUGLAS PENFOLD, M.A.
Assistant Deputy Minister.



A. H. BIRD,
Chief Superintendent,
Field Division,
Ontario Provincial Police.



LIEUT. COL. FRANK MOULTON,
Director of Correctional
Services, The Salvation Army.



JOHN C. SPENCER, M.A., Ph. D.
Professor, School of Social
Work, University of Toronto.



G. G. MACFARLANE, M.S.W.,
Assistant Director,
Probation Services,
Department of Attorney-
General, Ontario Government.



F. V. OTT,
Director of Maintenance
& Industries.



G. ARTHUR MARTIN, Q.C.,
L.L.D., Barrister and Solicitor,
Toronto.

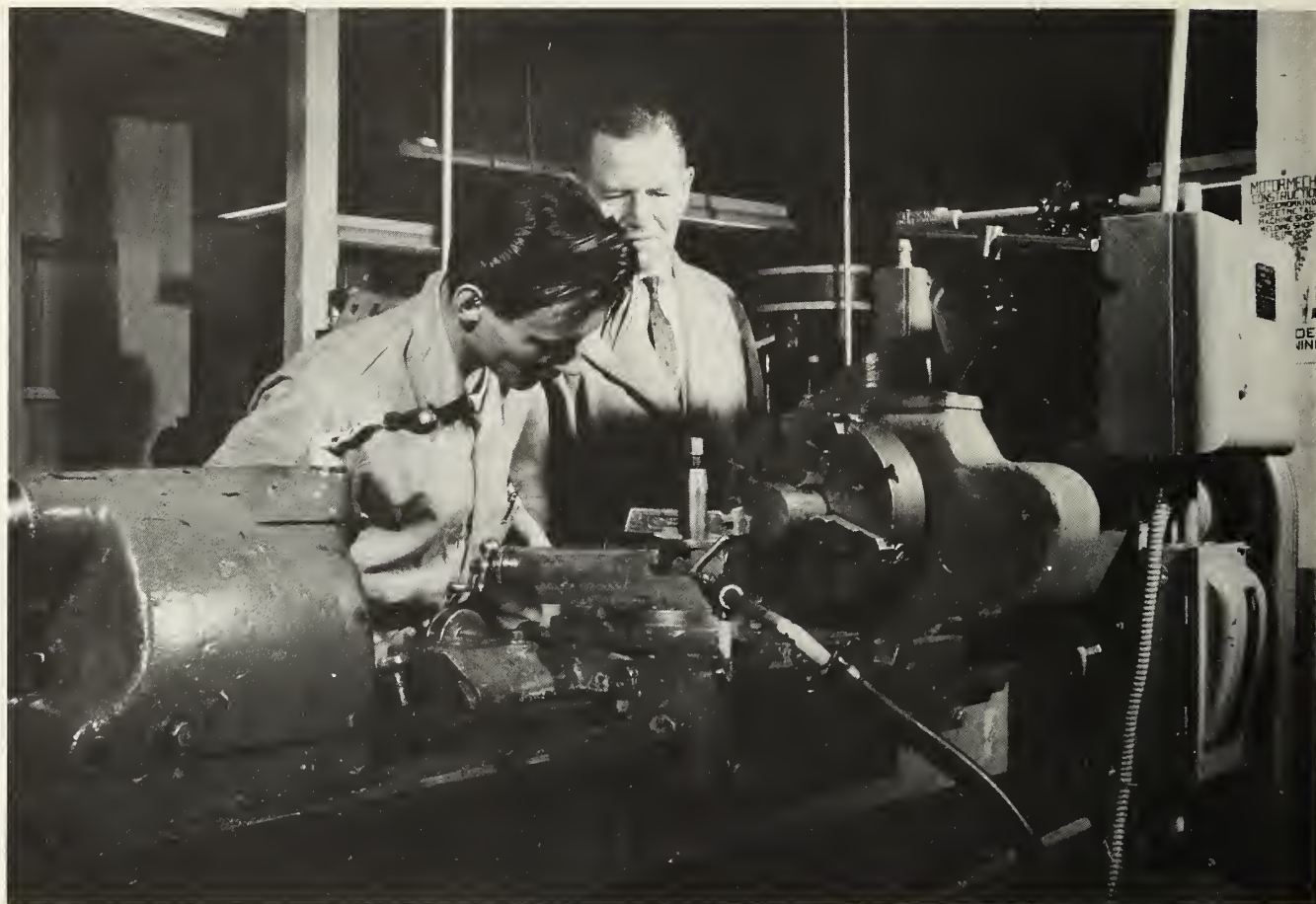


DAVID DOUGALL,
Administrator, Inspection &
Jails.

— No photographs available —

D. G. CREBA, B.Arch.,
M.R.A.I.C., Chief Architect,
Department of Public Works,
Ontario Government.

F. H. POTTS, M.A.,
Director of Psychology.



Adult Male Institutions

The uniqueness as well as the common factors of personality problems of persons coming into conflict with the law is recognized and provided for by a variety of reform institutions, each emphasizing particular programme features and facilities.

The Department's facilities for adult male offenders are distributed throughout twenty-one institutions. This comparatively large number permits adequate classification and segregation of men committed to reformatory terms. Such classification and segregation is important for the concentration of rehabilitative efforts, which may take the form of trades training as the dominant emphasis in one case, psychiatric treatment in another, a routine of regular outdoors work and camp life in the third, or a combination of these and other programmes to provide for specific individual needs.

Our success rate is obviously higher with the first offender group. Very often these youths and men are

at a critical phase in life, one in which they are amenable to influences which will reorient them towards acceptable forms of social adjustment. The recidivists on the other hand, to a greater or lesser degree, may have passed this critical stage and may resist rehabilitative efforts.

The institution to which an offender is initially assigned, is determined not only by his age, criminal record and the area of the Province in which he resides, but also by consideration of the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour and the rehabilitative potential he demonstrates.

We are very conscious of the value of the smaller institution and we have increased our number of these during the past year. Additionally, the Guelph Reformatory, which receives all first offenders and recidivists under eighteen years of age, was successful in reducing its population by approximately 150 persons. This was

brought about by a modification of the classification system and the establishment of new Training Centres at Fort William and Monteith.

The Department's Rehabilitation Programmes reflect the changing attitudes of the community toward the offender. Imprisonment provides a form of punishment which may have a deterrent effect upon the offender and others who are prone to anti-social forms of behaviour, but imprisonment alone is rarely sufficient. More permanent solutions must be found for the long-range concerns of society regarding the offender. The interests of society and the offender are both served when the term of imprisonment can be used to bring about a successful readjustment of attitudes and behaviour on the part of the individual. This is the orientation of the Department, and its efforts, although not always successful, are directed to that end.

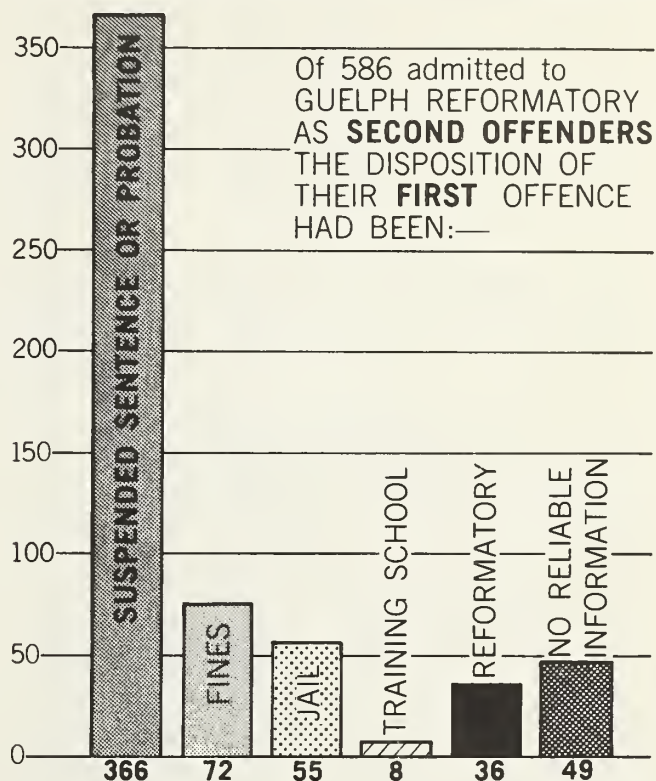
There is no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. The factors contributing to a crime and its motivation must be sifted out by highly trained and experienced personnel. Individual programmes are being set up on the basis of these assessments and research is being brought to bear upon the question of assessing the efficacy of the Department's rehabilitation efforts.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

Academic Education

Regular classes, which are part of the programmes at Guelph, Millbrook and the Training Centres at

SECOND OFFENDERS (GUELPH)



Brampton, Burtch, Fort William and Monteith, are being expanded to all institutions.

Vocational Training

A full programme of trade training is a feature at Brampton and Guelph. Trade training is also available at Burtch, Fort William, Monteith and Burwash; it will be extended to Rideau during the coming year. These courses not only place emphasis on the proper use of tools and good work habits, but are recognized as credits towards apprenticeship training.

Industrial Production

The largest industrial operation is at Guelph which includes a cannery, machine and sheet metal shops, a planing mill for furniture, a woollen mill and tailor shop. Many institutions manufacture clothing and picnic tables and in addition we operate a cannery at Burtch, a braille shop and an automobile licence plate plant at Millbrook and a brick and tile plant at Mimico.

This work provides inmates with useful activity and prepares them for jobs in industry following their release.

Services of Worship and Religious Training

Chaplains and visiting clergy conduct religious services at all institutions. They are available for counseling at the request of all inmates and in some institutions operate group therapy sessions within the treatment programme. We appreciate the strength added to our service by the visits on a voluntary basis of chaplains in the community.

Agriculture

Farm work, either with animals or in the growing of crops, provides inmates with training in a useful



occupation. It is meaningful work inasmuch as the results of this labour is, in part, the provision of wholesome, nourishing food for the tables of the various institutions.

Library Services

Every institution has a library containing books, both of an educational and a fictional nature. A professional librarian, with the help of academic and vocational teachers, endeavours to provide all inmates with such material as will benefit them in their study and training.

Physical Training and Recreation

Programmes of calisthenics and supervised games not only improve physical stamina and provide recreation, but also encourage a healthy interest in sports that often carries over to an inmate's post-release period. Throughout the Department there are varied recreational activities including book clubs, leaders' corps, classes in hobbies and crafts, classes in public speaking, which are often operated with the assistance of community groups and which encourage later participation in community activities. An example of this was the courses voluntarily given in our institutions by members of the Dale Carnegie Organization to whom we are very grateful.



Psychological Counselling and Psychiatric Treatment

Depending on the needs of an inmate, psychiatric treatment and psychological counselling is available both in individual and group sessions which are conducted in conjunction with films, lectures and filmstrips. Inmates needing more prolonged and intensive treatment are transferred to the appropriate clinic.

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics

These clinics offer highly specialized programmes to assist alcoholics, drug addicts and pedophiles (child molesters). The treatment programmes encompass all the modern facets of a total therapy orientation. They include assessment procedures of psychiatric examination, psychological testing and social work appraisals. Counselling of an individual nature is provided by psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists and the clergy. Group therapy of the formal type as well as the leaderless form followed by Alcoholics Anonymous

is offered. The local community actively supports the A.A. programme.

Chemotherapy, bibliotherapy and occupational therapy are other features of the clinics' work with offender-patients; and a rehabilitation service staff enter at the level of planning for the future.

Alcoholism Clinic

Inmates undergo treatment for about thirty-five days of their sentence in this clinic.

Drug Addiction Clinic

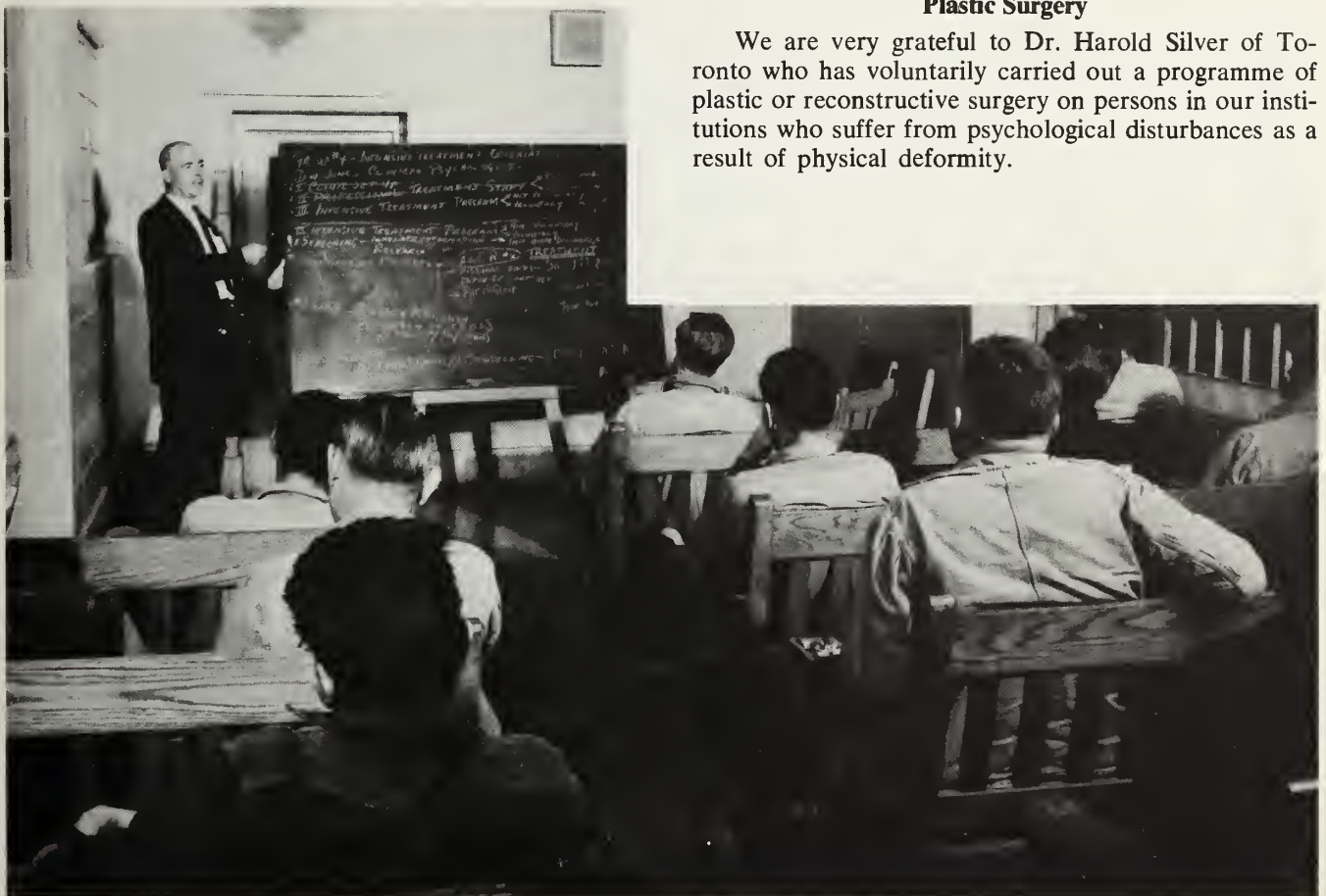
Offenders who are considered suitable for treatment following psychological assessment and case conference studies, spend three months in treatment at this clinic.

Clinic for Pedophiles

Two selected groups of pedophiles have been given twelve weeks of treatment of an intensive nature consisting of individual behaviouristic therapy and group therapy. This was done in an experimental as well as a treatment context, and research into pre- and post-treatment personalities was set up. This inpatient forensic service will be expanded in the coming year.

Plastic Surgery

We are very grateful to Dr. Harold Silver of Toronto who has voluntarily carried out a programme of plastic or reconstructive surgery on persons in our institutions who suffer from psychological disturbances as a result of physical deformity.



Adult Forestry Camps

Several forestry camps have been developed to fulfil a need for minimum security units in which prisoners can accept a measure of responsibility, and where they will respond to the freedom of working out of doors. Camp Hendrie operates as an annex of the Guelph Reformatory and Camp Hillsdale as an annex of the Mimico Reformatory. There are two camps attached to the Burwash Industrial Farm, one at Portage Lake and one at Wendigo Lake. Another camp is located on the Little Thessalon River at McCreight's Dam.

Inmates at these camps work closely with Department of Lands and Forests personnel. Those at Hillsdale, for example, are employed in conservation work in Simcoe County forests, and on public works proj-

ects such as the restoration of Fort Ste. Marie on the Wye River and development of public park facilities at Orr Lake.

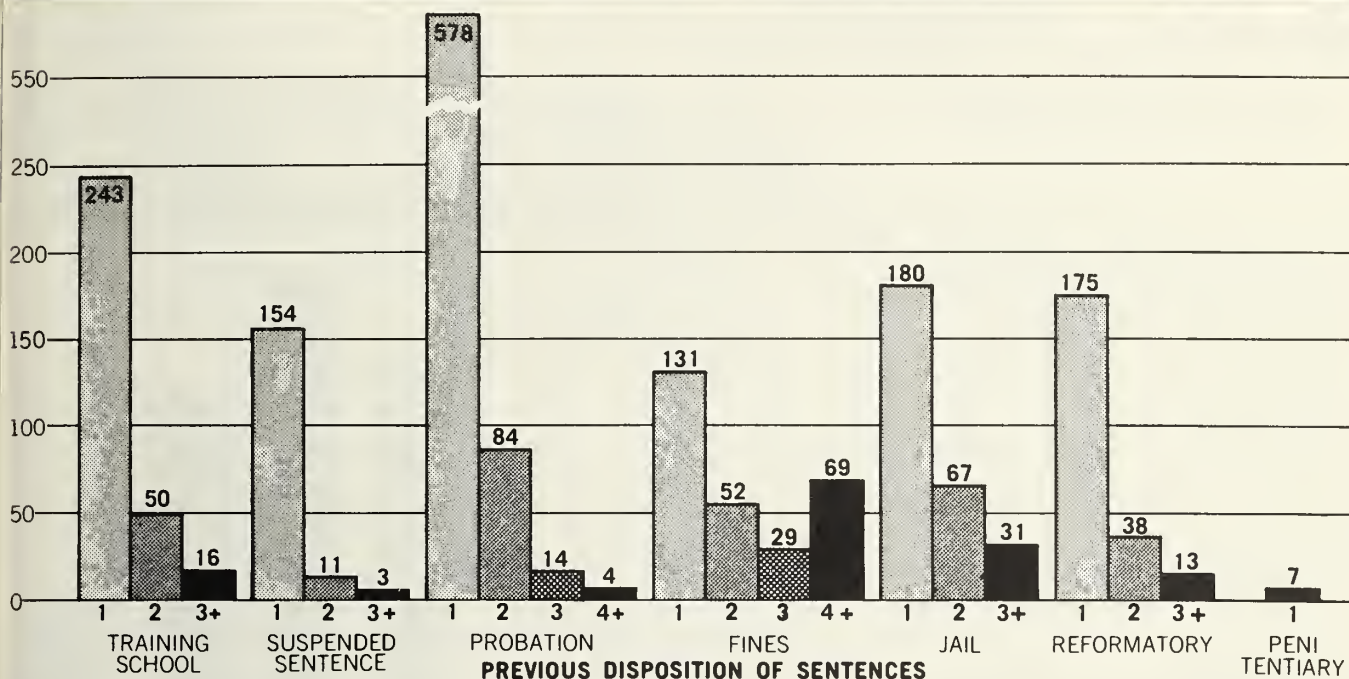
Selected short-term inmates from Burwash and from North Bay District Jail are assigned to the camps at Wendigo Lake and Portage Lake. They are employed in timber improvement work in Crown forests adjacent to the camps. This work is similar to that done by inmates at McCreight's Dam, and consists of pruning timber stands, cutting access roads and developing park sites throughout the areas.

A successful forestry camp programme is based on mutual feelings of trust, understanding and co-operation between staff and inmates.



1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



Note: Of all offenders in this age group only 14% had previously served a reformatory sentence.

Recent Developments

Programmes in adult male institutions are constantly being reviewed and are revised where research and/or experience suggest this is desirable.

All of the adult institutions are undertaking projects to augment or expand existing programmes. New facilities are being added including chapels at a number of institutions, an abattoir at Guelph, trade training shops at Brampton, a gymnasium at Mimico, training centres at Fort William and Monteith, and farm buildings as appropriate.

The work of the rehabilitation of offenders requires both adequate physical facilities and staff who possess the highly specialized knowledge and skills needed to understand and influence the offender.

As new knowledge is acquired through the evaluation of existing Department programmes and through the study of those of other correctional jurisdictions, such knowledge is incorporated into the existing program wherever indicated. This ongoing process of evaluation and revision is an integral aspect of the Department's approach to its task, and one which assures the greatest probability of success.



BRIEF STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF

April 1st, 1964 to March 31st, 1965

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1964.....	3,263
Committed during year.....	9,576
National Parole Violators re-admitted.....	14
Ontario Parole Violators re-admitted.....	82

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY..... 12,935

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	7,032
Discharged by payment of fines.....	844
Discharged by remission of sentence.....	7
Discharged by Order in Council.....	25
Discharged by Governor-General.....	4
Released by National Parole Board.....	374
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	985
Released on bail.....	14
Deported.....	21
Released or transferred.....	611
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1965...	1
Died while in custody.....	3

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, DISCHARGED,
DIED, ETC..... 9,921NUMBER REMAINING IN CUSTODY,
MARCH 31, 1965..... 3,014

12,935

Marital Status

Married.....	3,307
Single.....	5,743
Widowed.....	285
Divorced.....	241

Educational Status

Illiterate.....	185
Elementary.....	5,515
High School.....	3,771
College or University.....	105

Habits as to use of Intoxicants

Abstainers.....	1,180
Temperate.....	3,261
Intemperate.....	5,135

Habits as to use of Drugs

Abstainers.....	9,399
Addicts.....	177

Criminal History

No adult institutional history or record available...	5,484
First offence.....	698
Second offence.....	1,011
Third offence.....	779
More than three offences.....	3,664

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

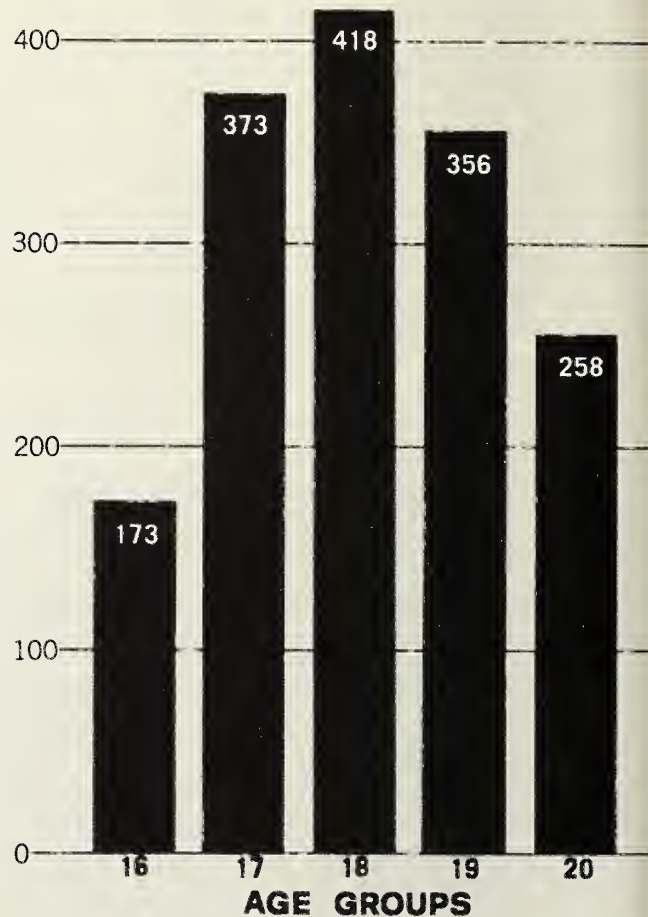
Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	\$ 530,967.73
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	64,904.49
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	527,661.59
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	182,811.27
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	86,051.04
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	116,518.39
Burch Industrial Farm.....	242,911.79

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION..... \$1,751,826.30

1578 OFFENDERS ADMITTED
BETWEEN THE AGE OF 16-20

Inclusive April 1st to December 31st 1965



FARM RECOVERIES

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st, 1965

(Field and Garden Crops—Milk—Livestock)

Ontario Reformatory, Brampton.....	\$ 634.44
Ontario Reformatory, Guelph.....	128,913.09
Ontario Reformatory, Millbrook.....	711.70
Ontario Reformatory, Mimico.....	53,789.44
Burch Industrial Farm, Brantford.....	28,002.20
Industrial Farm, Burwash.....	103,772.72
Industrial Farm, Fort William.....	35,675.47
Industrial Farm, Monteith.....	36,995.05
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	53,557.45
Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.....	581.59

TOTAL..... \$ 442,633.15

ONTARIO REFORM INSTITUTIONS

Number of Officers and Employees on March 31, 1965.

Superintendents.....	12
Assistant Superintendents.....	8
Office Managers.....	10
Clerks, Stenographers, etc.....	95
Supply Supervisors.....	15
Correctional Officers 7.....	9
Correctional Officers 6.....	25
Correctional Officers 5.....	61
Correctional Officers 4.....	79
Correctional Officers 1 & 3.....	718
Correctional Officers 6 (Female).....	2
Correctional Officers 5 (Female).....	5
Correctional Officers 1 & 3 (Female).....	46
Psychiatrists.....	6
Psychologists.....	16
Social Workers.....	7
Teachers.....	30
Librarians.....	4
Trade Instructors.....	22
Physicians.....	15
Dentists.....	7
Nurses.....	13
Cooks, Chefs and Assistants.....	75
Farmers, Gardeners and Assistants.....	40
Stationary Engineers, Firemen, etc.....	65
Tradesmen and Mechanics.....	36
Industrial Plant Managers, Shop Foremen.....	42
All other employees.....	39
TOTAL.....	1,502

Not exceeding 12 months.....	50
" " " 24 ".....	138
Other Indefinite Sentences.....	219
	1,704

Definite

Under 30 days.....	386
30 days and under 60.....	2,583
2 Months and under 3.....	1,483
3 " " " 4.....	1,359
4 " " " 5.....	281
5 " " " 6.....	137
6 " " " 9.....	739
9 " " " 12.....	203
12 " " " 15.....	354
15 " " " 18.....	78
18 " " " 21.....	106
21 " " " 24.....	132
Other Definite Sentences.....	31
	7,872

TOTAL OF ALL SENTENCES..... 9,576

NOTE: As the above Table refers to Institutional employees it does not include Rehabilitation Officers, who are included in a separate service.

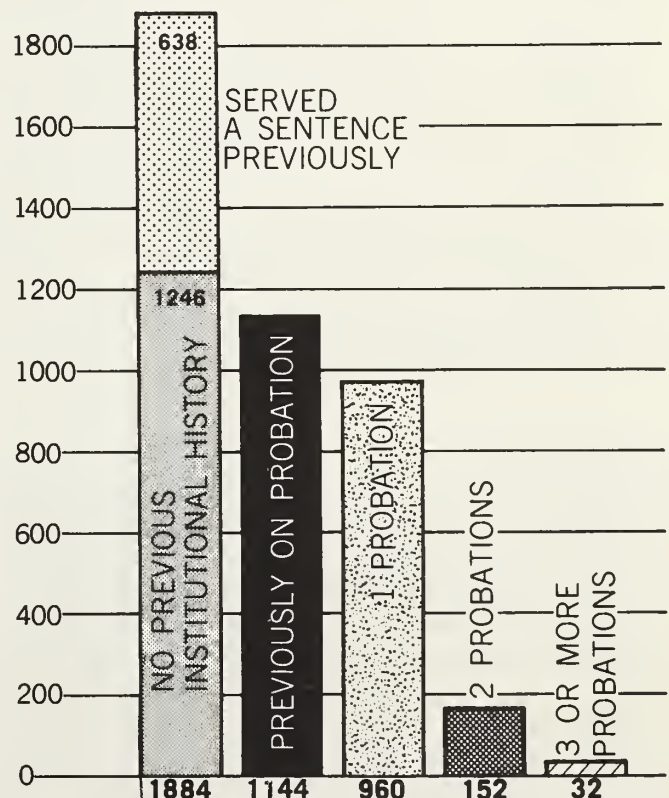
TOTAL NUMBER OF REHABILITATION OFFICERS AS OF MARCH 31ST, 1965..... 58

Length of Sentence

Indefinite

3 months to 6 months.....	69
3 " " 9 ".....	18
3 " " 12 ".....	9
4 " " 6 ".....	10
4 " " 7 ".....	3
4 " " 8 ".....	4
4 " " 10 ".....	3
4 " " 12 ".....	5
6 " " 8 ".....	19
6 " " 9 ".....	117
6 " " 10 ".....	6
6 " " 12 ".....	163
6 " " 15 ".....	25
6 " " 18 ".....	40
6 " " 24 ".....	8
9 " " 12 ".....	62
9 " " 15 ".....	86
9 " " 18 ".....	38
9 " " 24 ".....	1
12 " " 15 ".....	95
12 " " 18 ".....	249
12 " " 21 ".....	21
12 " " 24 ".....	50
18 " " 21 ".....	11
18 " " 24 ".....	57
18 " " 30 ".....	14
24 " " 30 ".....	39
24 " " 36 ".....	24
24 " " 48 ".....	10
Not exceeding 3 months.....	15
" " " 6 ".....	26

TOTAL ADMISSIONS TO GUELPH



ONTARIO REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL FARMS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES, REVENUE, AND NET PER DIEM COSTS
FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1964 AND MARCH 31, 1965

		TOTAL DAYS' RESIDENCE OF INMATES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES	TOTAL COST	TOTAL REVENUE	NET COST	NET COST PER CAPITA PER DIEM
ONTARIO REFORMATORY GUELPH	1963/64	347,468	949.4	4,094,749.32	1,591,418.04	2,503,331.28	7.20
	1964/65	336,760	922.6	3,989,661.34	1,559,737.52	2,429,923.82	7.21
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MIMICO	1963/64	150,305	410.7	1,376,117.30	98,417.84	1,277,699.45	8.50
	1964/65	148,111	405.8	1,411,036.00	106,678.75	1,304,357.25	8.80
ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE BRAMPTON	1963/64	60,179	164.4	568,871.79	8,574.91	560,296.88	9.31
	1964/65	59,825	163.9	589,776.16	8,375.93	581,400.23	9.71
ONTARIO REFORMATORY MILLBROOK	1963/64	79,467	217.1	1,185,726.90	496,195.08	689,531.82	8.67
	1964/65	74,622	204.5	1,238,459.57	558,196.76	680,262.81	9.11
ONTARIO REFORMATORY ELLIOT LAKE*	1963/64	32,118	87.8	295,459.24	7,223.70	288,235.54	8.97
	1964/65	19,280	70.1	246,772.39	4,677.80	242,094.59	12.55
MERCER REFORMATORY TORONTO	1963/64	37,942	103.7	671,074.21	348,304.73	322,769.48	8.50
	1964/65	34,806	95.4	592,273.14	279,817.55	312,455.59	8.97
INGLESIDE GUIDANCE CENTRE BRAMPTON	1963/64	9,809	26.8	145,417.18	1,380.04	144,037.14	14.68
	1964/65	10,593	29.0	121,514.21	1,735.48	119,778.73	11.30
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURWASH	1963/64	266,480	728.1	2,287,159.92	336,100.01	1,951,059.91	7.32
	1964/65	261,153	715.5	2,339,214.00	331,253.26	2,007,960.74	7.68
INDUSTRIAL FARM MONTEITH	1963/64	47,168	128.9	416,802.06	32,187.01	384,615.05	8.15
	1964/65	46,094	126.2	450,758.11	34,730.30	416,027.81	9.02
RIDEAU INDUSTRIAL FARM	1963/64	44,392	121.3	506,478.90	126,224.88	380,254.02	8.56
	1964/65	45,003	123.3	503,845.27	155,705.43	348,139.84	7.73
BURTCH INDUSTRIAL FARM	1963/64	76,987	210.4	771,250.20	253,643.37	517,606.83	6.72
	1964/65	73,301	200.8	808,791.60	296,420.47	512,371.13	6.99
INDUSTRIAL FARM FORT WILLIAM	1963/64	22,461	61.4	233,235.88	21,298.62	211,937.26	9.43
	1964/65	24,154	66.2	293,895.43	26,300.86	267,594.57	11.07

*Closed January 31, 1965

Ages of Prisoners

16 Years.....	233
17 ".....	470
18 ".....	486
19 ".....	419
20 ".....	374
21-24 years inclusive.....	1,259
25-29 " ".....	954
30-34 " ".....	910
35-39 " ".....	1,094
40-44 " ".....	989
45-49 " ".....	807
50-54 " ".....	680
55-59 " ".....	495
60-64 " ".....	270
65-69 " ".....	90
70 years and over.....	46

Occupation

Agriculture.....	188
Clerical.....	361
Commercial.....	552
Construction.....	978
Domestic.....	577
Fishing, Trapping, Logging.....	207
Labourers.....	3,788
Manufacturing.....	473
Mechanics.....	561
Mining.....	197
Personal Services.....	491
Professional.....	82
Transportation.....	675
No Occupation.....	97
Others.....	349

Adult Female Institutions

When people fail to appreciate the rights of others, or do not contribute to the welfare of themselves, their families, or the community, the country is faced with a waste it cannot afford.

Over the years, in Ontario's adult female institu-

tions, the aim has been to shift the concept from prisons to one of a therapeutic community. In this atmosphere it is possible to remedy the difficulties of conscience and character of inmates who have failed themselves and society.

Therapy is not the whole answer, nor is vocational training. The inmate is more likely to respond to a combination of both, with emphasis on one or the other depending on her individual needs.

Assessment

Inmates with sentences of more than thirty days are assigned to an assessment area at Mercer Reformatory where they are interviewed by a social worker, a psychologist and when necessary, a psychiatrist. The proper reception can do much to prepare an inmate to accept the subsequent programme of training and treatment.

A weekly conference is held at which the programme of each woman is planned by the superintendent, psychologist, social worker, rehabilitation officers, teachers and correctional officers. This planning extends to the type of assistance which would best suit the inmate after leaving the reformatory.

Education

In institutions for women with short sentences, time imposes limitations on what can be carried out. Our institutions help upgrade the education of inmates, or provide them with commercial training, but emphasis is also placed on encouraging them to complete their education to grade 10. To assist them liaison is maintained with the Adult Training Centre so that their education can continue when they leave the institution.

Home Economics

It is important that women inmates be helped with the planning and organization of the home. Every





inmate is encouraged to attend home economics classes and short talks and demonstrations on such topics as Home Management, Feeding the Family, and Budgeting. In addition to providing formal instruction in sewing, the institutions encourage inmates to remodel donated clothing for themselves or their children. This type of work is not carried out in a classroom. Instead, inmates are encouraged to do it on their own time. This helps stimulate their initiative.

Recreation

A recreation programme has been valuable in giving inmates constructive pastimes, and in helping them develop social skills and interests. Volunteers from outside the institutions are a great asset to this programme and the example they set has an important influence on inmates. Activities include a drama group, games, flower arranging and, for Indian women, native crafts. Both recreational and educational films are shown regularly.

Attention to appearance is an important part of social education. A hairdresser teaches girls to set, cut and tint their own hair. Demonstrations are given by representatives of cosmetic firms. Visitors also give talks on fashion which emphasize good grooming and good taste in clothes.

Other Activities

Female inmates have responded to classes in batik, silk screening and copper enamelling. Slides and art films have been borrowed from art centres to encourage interest.

An extensive library service is in operation under



the direction of an experienced librarian. One inmate helps in processing the books and a Book Club is planned in order to encourage inmates to read more widely and critically.

It is still difficult to recruit professional staff and there are vacancies for psychologists and social workers at all three units for women. Closer ties with universities and the offer of summer employment to students in social work and psychology should help to overcome some of the difficulty. The Administrator of Female

Institutions, as a Field Instructor at the University of Toronto School of Social Work, is presently supervising two graduate students who are on block placement at the Mercer complex.

The development of programmes is being carried out in conjunction with the planning of the new institution. We are looking forward to the time when new and additional facilities will play their part in increasing the effectiveness of our programme for the adult female offender.



Ontario Board of Parole



D. C. MASON, CHAIRMAN
BOARD OF PAROLE

Mr. Mason was educated in Bowmanville and Toronto. After overseas service with the Canadian Army, in 1945 he joined the staff of the Ontario Training School for Boys in Bowmanville as a Placement Officer. He was transferred to the Parole Service in 1947 and was appointed Chief Parole Officer in 1955. In 1960 he became Chairman of the Board and is Director of Rehabilitation Services for the Department.



REV. DAVID KERR

A full-time member of the Board of Parole, the Reverend Mr. Kerr is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. He graduated from the Presbyterian College of McGill University. He served as trustee on the Toronto Board of Education for four years and as a Member of the Ontario Legislature for eight years.



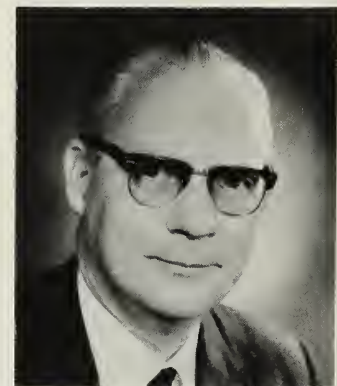
MRS. J. ISOBEL ROSS

A graduate of Westminister College for Girls, Mrs. Ross has been an active Home & School executive since 1919, and was one of the original members of the Big Sister Association. She served as a trustee on the Toronto Board of Education for 24 years and was Chairman for 1947. She is Director of the Education Committee of the Canadian Cancer Society (Ont.), and has been a member of the Ontario Board of Parole since 1956.



GEORGE NAGY, PH.D.

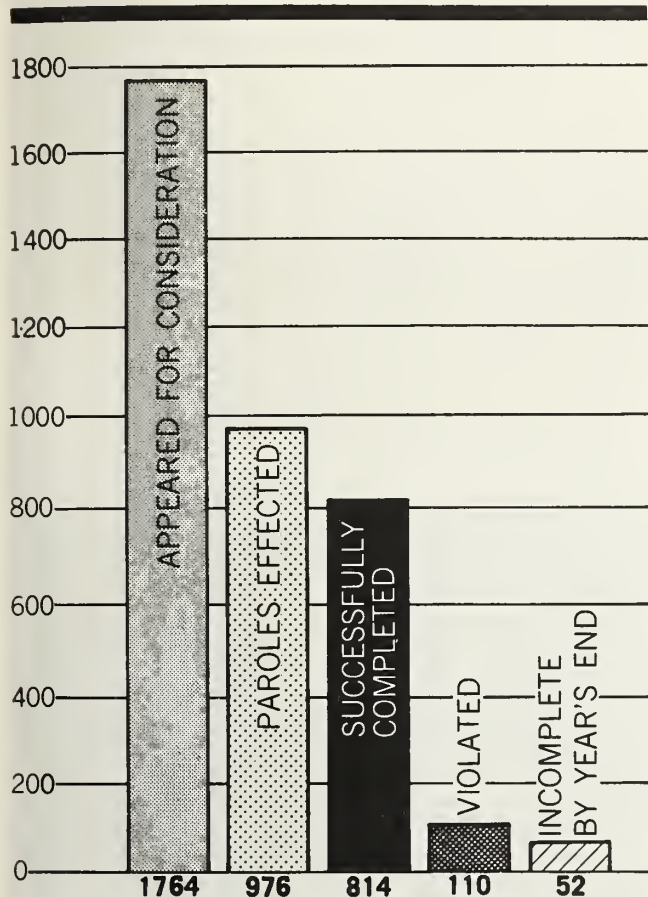
Dr. George Nagy was born in Hungary and emigrated to Canada in 1951. He is the Secretary-General of the Canadian Hungarian Federation and an independent insurance agent. Dr. Nagy studied law and political science in pre-war Hungary and Paris and served on the Diplomatic Corps of Hungary before the war. In Canada he has been instrumental in relocating many Hungarian families through his work in the Federation.



JOHN S. MORRISON, B.A., B.ED.,
M.ED.

Mr. Morrison has obtained degrees from the University of British Columbia, Boston University (Mass.), and is preparing his thesis for a doctorate from the University of Toronto College of Education. A former high school principal, he was Superintendent of the Ontario Training School, Bowmanville, before joining the Parole Board. He is also a part-time lecturer at the College of Education.

ONTARIO PAROLE STATISTICS, 1964-5



PAROLE SERVICES

The parole of deserving prisoners is an essential part of any effective correctional system. During the fiscal year, 1,764 appeared for Ontario Parole consideration and a total of 976 paroles were granted.

In Ontario's system great emphasis is placed on the importance of the personal interview. Consequently, the Board of Parole visits each institution which houses offenders with indeterminate sentences, on a regular basis to conduct interviews. Last year, it held 166 such meetings. Before each hearing, Board members study the files and records of candidates for parole. The inmate is then invited to make his own submission. Extreme care is taken to avoid making these interviews mechanical or routine. Information considered includes personal history, circumstances of the offence, previous criminal activity, community investigation, pre-sentence report, psychological and psychiatric reports, institution progress and conduct, proposed parole plans.

Rehabilitation is the major concern of the Board and it weighs many factors to determine if parole should be granted. Two important questions are:

Will the prisoner be able to live in the community without violating the law?

Will his release be compatible with the best interests of society?

Of the 976 inmates released on parole during the fiscal year, 83% completed it successfully; 5% of paroles were incomplete. During the fiscal year there were 1,351 men and women under supervision.

Statistics

Number appeared for Parole Consideration
(men and women) 1,764

Number of Paroles effected during fiscal Year:

Men 929
Women 47 Total 976

Number successfully completed Parole:

Men 774 or 83.32%
Women 40 or 85.10%
Total 814 or 83.40%

Number violated Parole during Fiscal Year:

Men 104 or 11.19%
Women 6 or 12.76%
Total 110 or 11.27%

Paroles uncompleted as of August 31, 1965:

Men 51 or 5.49%
Women 1 or 2.14%
Total 52 or 5.33%

Total Number under Supervision on Parole during Fiscal Year:

	Women	Men	Total
On Parole as of April 1, 1964	15	360	375
Paroled during Fiscal Year	47	929	976
	62	1,289	1,351



Rehabilitation and After-Care Services



The Department's interest in an offender's successful return to society does not end when he leaves an institution. The Rehabilitation service performs a wide variety of services to help the inmate during his transition from institutional life to normal society. Arrangements are made for work and living quarters. Financial assistance is given to provide clothing and meals for hundreds of inmates and where necessary, workmen's tools or other assistance specific to an inmate's individual needs.

During the past year closer liaison has been developed with courts, educational authorities and government and private agencies, in order to foster a free exchange of information and a greater understanding of our individual roles.

An important service has been added to the after-care programme for youths released from training schools. In the Toronto area, a psychiatrist has been appointed to help these youngsters during the difficult period of adjustment, and this has proven very beneficial.

Two more offices will be opened during the coming year and staff will be increased at Port Arthur and Monteith to offer greater assistance to the young men at the training centres at Fort William and Monteith. Additional staff will also be required in the new training school at Hagersville.

Following are some statistics relating to the service:

Total Number of Interviews	14,848
Total Number Assisted	6,597
Type of Assistance Given:	

(a) Employment arranged	1,712
(b) Board and Lodging arranged .	1,144
(c) Meals	216
(d) Tools	13
(e) Clothes	1,158
(f) Other types of assistance	2,278
Employers Contacted	1,930
Home Investigations Completed	1,764

SOCIAL AGENCIES

Many inmates are assisted, both before and after release, in their rehabilitative programmes by social agencies which work in close co-operation with the Department.

Members of the Salvation Army visit all institutions and at some institutions maintain full-time personnel. Their work is most effective because of the excellent relationships they have built up over the years at all institutions. In addition to spiritual and personal guidance, the annual event of giving Christmas boxes to all inmates by volunteers from the Salvation Army is most appreciated.

In Adult Male Institutions workers from the John Howard Society assist many inmates in planning for

parole and play an effective part in the after-care of those released from institutions.

The Elizabeth Fry Society gives a great deal of assistance to female prisoners and in co-operation with the Department, established a special pre-release programme. This includes a day in the community prior to release under the supervision of a member of the Elizabeth Fry Society.

In recognizing the difficulties encountered by men and women on their return to society, the Department is grateful for the help received in the rehabilitation of offenders by many social agencies and half-way houses including the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Foundation, Beverley Lodge, Catholic Family Services, Harold King Farm, Hope Harbour Home, National Employment Service, St. Leonard's House, Sancta Maria House and the Scott Mission.



ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS

